INSURANCE

No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 29— BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMB FOUND IN LONDON MUSEUM.

It's A Hoax, Says Official

SCOTLAND YARD BUSY.

"Sunday Times" Attack On Indian Students.

LONDON, Feb 1.

The Scotland Yard detectives are enquiring into startling discovery of bomb in the Indian room of the British Museum The bomb was discovered following a telephone message from a stranger saying that he had overhead Indian students saying that they intended placing a bomb in the Museum

A thorough search revealed the bomb, which was obviously of home manufacture wropped in newspaper, hidden on the first landing, a short distance from the spot where Indian exhibits are arranged. An alarm was raised and the Police summoned.

They cut off the fuse from the bomb and took the latter to the Police Station for experts' report, until the receipt of which they are unable to say whether it was deliberately intended to blow up a part of the Museum or a hoax was played.—Reuter.

NO LIGHT LAST NIGHT.

—:o:—

The Indian gallery at the British Museum contains superb collection of Indian religious sculptures including beautiful carvings of the Buddhist legends, as also some of the finest existing specimens of the Graeco-Indian art. Some of the exhibits are extremely rare and the explosion would have caused irreparable loss. No light was seen in the Museum last night and there was no outward sign to betray to passers by that anything unoward had occurred.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR ALIKHAN.

—:o:—

Responsible Official Says It Is A Hoax.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A responsible official of the British Museum interviewed by Reuter expressed considerable scepticism regarding the seriousness of find. He expressed an opinion that it was probably a hoax.

The results of the expert's investigation into the bomb which was found wrapped in a piece of newspaper are not yet known.

WHO IS ALIKAN?

Superintendent Parker, in charge of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, has taken charge of the investigations. Endeavours are being made to trace the man who telephoned the warning. It is understood he gave his name as Alikan.—Reuter.

THOSE EXTREMIST INDIAN STUDENTS.

—:o:—

"Sunday Times" Sermonizes.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Referring to the bomb discovered in the Museum the "Sunday Times" says that latterly there has been much activity among the "extremist" members of the Indian community in London as a result of which surveillance by the authorities has increased. The newspaper points out that Bloomsbury District where the Museum is situated is the rendezvous of the Indian students in London. They are generally well-behaved, devoting themselves exclusively to studies, but a number who are avowedly "Extremists" are carrying on hostile propaganda among their compatriots. Their attempts to win adherents to Extreme Independence cause are being carried on to a such serious extent that an association formed among the students themselves has been established to counteract the seditious influence of the "extremists."—Reuter.

SPANNISH TROUBLES.

—:o:—

Release Of Students Ordered.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Madrid.—The King will preside over the meetings of the Cabinet every Thursday. The Minister of Interior has ordered the release of all arrested students and also the artillery officers, who have been banished to Huesca.—Reuter.

Whitley Commission.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb 1.

The President and Members of the Royal Commission on Labour arrived at Howrah this morning from a visit to Coal districts. Mrs. Kamini Roy, Assistant Commissioner for Bengal, travelled with them. The Commission will examine on Monday representatives of Eastern Bengal Railway, Indian Employees Association and Bengal Presidency Council of Women as well as Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway and Commissioner of Workmens Compensation, Bengal.

Soon after their arrival this morning the Chairman and members of the Commission proceeded to Fort William Jute Mill at Howrah and inspected the "cooly" lines. Visit was also paid to Burn and Company's Engineering Works.—A. P.

POVERTY, THE ROOT CAUSE.

—:o:—

EX-M. P'S. DIAGNOSIS

Rigours Of Revenue System.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

India's troubles are economic and poverty is a great enemy in India as in Europe, declares the Glasgow Labour organ "Forward" commenting on the communication from Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, formerly of the Indian Civil Service and ex-member of Parliament, laying stress on the poverty of the peasantry. Mr. O'Donnell blames the rigors of the land revenue system and declares that we are confronted by what at the bottom is the great Land League movement of the Irish type which has not yet been developed and organised.—Reuter.

Three Casualties In Village Riot.

COIMBATORE, Feb. 1.

As a result of a village riot three persons were shot at, at a village 8 miles from Coimbatore. One has been killed and the other is in a precarious condition.—Free Press.

"RED" LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Street Fight Between Police & Communists.

MEETING HALL RAIDED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Berlin.—Seventy leaders of Communist processions which are fixed for to-day were arrested last night when the police raided the hall in which they were holding their meeting. A quantity of arms was found in men's possession. They are detained.—Reuter.

HUNTING DOWN COMMUNISTS.

—:o:—

Street Fighting In Berlin.

LONDON, Feb 2.

Berlin.—Although it is believed that the arrest of 76 leaders has caused dismay among the rank and file of the Communists the Police were busy throughout the day and also well into the night quelling sporadic riots.—Reuter.

"REDS" OPEN FIRE ON POLICE.

—:o:—

Processions Dispersed.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Neukoelln quarter was the scene of the most serious rioting. The Communists demolished lamp posts, erected barricades and opened fire on the Police The latter returned the fire.

A strong force of Police is now

POLICING OF ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Pandit Malaviya's Question.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The text is now available of the important short notice question by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Opposition Leader, which has been admitted for answer on Tuesday when the Assembly reassembles. The question runs:—

(A) Is it a fact that His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraped to Hon. the Home Member to request President Patel to postpone making any statement on the question relating to Police arrangements in visitors' galleries in the Assembly till His Excellency's return to Delhi?

(B) If the answer to Part (A) is in the affirmative, is it a fact that this message was not communicated to President Patel; if not, why not?—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON TUESDAY.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Pandit Malaviya left this evening for Delhi. It is understood that he intends to move an adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday in view of the situaion relating to the question of the policing of the Assembly.—A. P.

working with searchlights to prevent demonstrators carrying out attacks in darkness. The Police in the night raided the Headquarters of the ringleaders of the disturbances and over 60 arrests were made.

Four processions were dispersed during the day, one of them after a series of baton charges by the Police. Three policemen were seriously injured in Charlottenburg district and three others were beaten senseless in the East End.

Besides 60 "ringleaders" there have been over 100 other arrests.

All is quiet at Hamburg.—Reuter.

"Hunger-Marchers" Arrested In Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Berlin.—Fifty "Hunger Marchers" mostly youths, led by two Communist Deputies from Luebeck, were arrested while "en route" from Luebeck to Hamburg. One victim of Hamburg rioting yesterday has died All has been quiet in Berlin hitherto.—Reuter.

"UNITED STATES OF INDIA."

—:o:—

Dominion Status Impracticable.

"OBSERVER" ON FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The "Observer", in a leading article on the Indian problem, says: Following the American Constitution rather than the British which is the least applicable to Asiatic conditions, we must work genuinely to create south of the Himalayas a "United States of Hindustan". There is no other practicable ideal; and it cannot be realised without the co-operation of fervent Hinduism in British India with the great minorities—Princes, Islam, Sikhs and untouchables. To lay the foundations of a Federal structure will take at least ten years. Dominion Status had led to three years of murderous anarchy in Ireland. How many years of ruin would it initiate in India? Twenty and more. Before any kind of general status for All-India in relation to the rest of the world can even approximately be determined, the immense problem of the Federal structure must be solved.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ELECTIONS:

—:o:—

Congressmen To Contest.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

It is understood that the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee decided this evening to run forthcoming Corporation elections. A board consisting of some of the present Councillors and Congressmen were formed. Candidates have to sign the Congress pledge. The opposition group in the B. P. C. C. headed by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, it is further understood, will contest the election independent of the B. P. C. C. relying on the help of some of the District Congress Committees in Calcutta.—A. P.

Mr. Pantulu Waits For A "Sturdy Political Party."

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb 1.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu has finally abandoned the idea of standing for bye-election. In a letter to the Press he states in order to create conditions favouring the entry of pro-Congress Nationalists into the Councils, a sturdy political party standing by the National Demand of Swaraj should be formed, and as such consolidation of Nationalist ranks would naturally take some time, he is prepared to await such formation.—Free Press.

E. B. Ry. Employee Jailed For Cheating.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Mr. Wilkinson of the E. B. Railway Traffic Department, was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Alipore, for cheating more than 15 intending candidates for the travelling ticket collectorship in conspiracy with one Mr. Mathews and others. Mathews has already been imprisoned for six months rigorous.—Free Press.

Council Of State Bye-Election.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Feb 1.

For the vacancy caused by the resignation from the Council of State of Seth Govindas, three nomination papers were filed but Rao Bahadur V. M. Jakatdar having withdrawn his candidature, only two candidates are now left to contest the seat namely Rao Bahadur D. Laxmi Narayen and Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu.—A. P.

News In Brief.

—:o:—

Madras.—It is understood the Madras Government Budget will show a deficit of 15 lakhs.—Free Press.

OFF ON HOLIDAY JAUNT.

—:o:—

Naval Conferees Exchange Business For Pleasure.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF COMMITTEES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The week-end will be a holiday for the Naval conferees most of whom have gone to the country. The "Second Committee" mentioned yesterday (also known as the "Steering Committee" and the "Methods Committee") is not functioning, because the desire of all delegates to help in solving the Conference's most important problem has made the selection of representatives to serve on the Committee difficult; hence its work at present is being performed by the "First Committee" which is really the whole Conference sitting privately.

NO TRUTH IN STATEMENT.

It is stated authoritatively that there is no truth in the suggestion that the Dominions representatives to the Naval Conference demanded representation on the "Second Committee" and thus embarrased Mr. MacDonald. It is added that although the Second Committee has not yet been appointed this does not mean it will not be formed.—Reuter.

"SECOND COMMITTEE" STILLBORN.

—:o:—

What Dominion Representation Means?

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Gossip outside the Naval Conference to-day centres round the so-called "Second Committee" which was the subject of Mr. Stimson's resolution yesterday. It is not yet functioning and indeed, has been described as stillborn. The reason suggested is that the Dominions demand representation on it, which, if agreed to, will mean All-British representation by a total of six or seven members compared with two representatives each for the other Powers.—Reuter.

Britain Reduces Naval Building Programme.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is learned from authoritative naval quarters that two cruisers, including eight inch gun ship, four destroyers, net layer, two sloops and three submarines, scrapped from 1929-30 programme are scrapped in addition to "Surrey" and "Northumberland", which belonged to 1928-29 programme. Thus, altogether three tenthousand ton cruisers and one smaller cruiser have been cancelled.—Reuter.

Walk Over From Bengal.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Pakrasi of Pabna has been declared elected unopposed to the Council of State from non-Mahomedan constituency of Dacca Rajsnahi and Chittagong Divisions.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ILL.

—:o:—

Ordered To Take Complete Rest.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who has not been keeping good health for some time past, has arrived here, and put himself under the treatment of Dr. Ansari. He will stay here up to 12th, when, health permitting, he will go to Ahmedabad to attend the Working Committees meeting. He has been advised to take complete rest.—Free Press.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-MORROW'S STRIKE.

"It Is A Continuous Strike," Says Mr. Ruikar.

APPEAL TO WIVES TO INDUCE THEIR HUSBANDS TO JOIN STRIKERS.

Free Cinema Show In Workshop To-day ?

G. I. P. Railway workers have decided to go on on a general strike on the 4th instant. Are you going to join it? Or are you going to act as black-legs? There is a rumour that Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Parsis are not going to join the strike and are going to be loyal. Suppose such a strike of Railway workers had occured in England, would you have played or even allowed to play the part of black-legs. If you have the courage of your connections, the answer would be an emphatic no. Then why should you behave in a different way in India? India has given you shelter and you cannot prove yourselves unworthy sons and daughters of the soil.

"BEWARE" OF FUTURE.

Beware that you have to live in India and die in India! One day and that day is nearer, when India will be in full charge of her destiny. That day you all have to depend on and seek for the assistance of Indians. Then Mr Burn is not going to help you. If you want to avoid the day of retribution at the hands of the Indians for your neglect towards the cause of one lakh and 25,000 Railway workers, you should play your part properly. We expect that every Railway worker, whether European, Anglo-Indian, Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian, will do his duty on the 4th instant, stop work and thus help the cause of 1,25,000 workers. You know very well what are the demands of the men? They are the minimum living wage of Rs. 30, the removal of medical inspection, eight-hour day, removal of racial discrimination, no victimisation, no fines and dismissals without proper enquiry, casual sick leave to menials, supply of waterproofs and coats to menials etc. Medical inspection affects all Railway workers, whether Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Parsis, Hindus, Mohamedans or Christians. Do you want to remove the medical inspection? The medical inspection has deprived many workers of their livelihood. At least you do not want the medical inspection of the kind that is now going on. Don't you want shorter-hours? Would you not agree that a man, his wife and three children require 30 ruppees to live on and that ought to be the minimum wage in India for food, clothing and for other necessities of life. Will you point out a single demand, which is, in your opinion, unreasonable? We have carried on negotiations with the Agent of the Railway. The Railway Board and Sir George Rainey of the Government of India without success. How long do you want the Railway workers to groan under these sufferings and misery? We believe that our cause is just, and invite you all to join us.

APPEAL TO WIVES TO 'SAMJAV' THEIR HUSBANDS.

We, therefore, appeal to you all, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Parsis to do their duty on the 4th inst. by stopping work and thus help in the struggle of the Railway workers for better conditions of life. If this appeal falls flat on the deaf ears of their husbands we sincerely appeal to our European, Anglo-Indian and Parsi sisters to use their best influence with their husbands and teach them what is their duty at a critical juncture and earn the blessings of thousands of workers.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

Bombay,
2nd Feb., 1930.

DON'T PAY HEED TO "COLLAPSE" CANARDS.

—:o:—

Appeal To Workers.

The following two Press notes have been issued by the President, Mr. R. S Ruikar of the G. I. Railwaymen's Union in connections with Tuesday's strike on the whole of the G. I. P Railway:—

"Comrades:—The strike on the 4th of February 1930, begins at 7 a.m.: The strike according to the Manmad Conference is a continuous strike, to be terminated when advised accordingly, by the Head Office. The instructions will be sent to centre leaders, but no belief should be put into canards spread by the hirelings of the Railway Administration. All Railworkers, should give complete charge to the various heads of the Departmen,, if so possible; otherwise information should be given to the Police or Magistrate; and the employee concerned should cease working. Peaceful picketing should be used. No belief should be placed in canards spread by the Railway Administration as regards the "collapse" of the strike in other centres. Undue interference of terrorising should not be tolerated and immediately reported to the Head of the Province, and the Union Head Office. Comrades carry on your struggle for your demands valiantly, and remember the victory is yours."

APPEAL TO GUARDS AND DRIVERS.

The grievances for which the Union is fighting are not the grievances of a particular section. They are common to all workers. They are 'your' grievances. You are suffering from (1) Racial Discrimination, (2) Harassment through medical re-examination, (3) Absence of any security of service.

The Union demands that all these should be abolished. All negotiations having failed, the Union has decided to resort to Direct Action, the only sure weapon of success. The decision has been endorsed by workers everywhere. Will you carry out the decision; loyally and demonstrate the solidarity of the workers which alone will guarantee success, or will you act as blacklegs and break the strike?

You run the trains—not the Bosses. You can demonstrate this simple truth by striking work on Tuesday. Let the bosses run the trains on that day, if they can. The Bosses wont be able to run the trains without you. They will have to yield to your demands if the trains are to run.

Do you realize your powers? Stand by your Union. Stand by

(Continued on page 8.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.

Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

The best Baby can get

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:-
HUTCHINSON & Co Ltd
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Don't hide your face!

YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED-WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Feb. 1.
March	16.37
May	16.59
July	16.82
October	17.02
December	17.15
Middling Spot	16.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 1
March	16.19
May	16.45
Middling Spot	16.06

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb. 1. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 1.
Scinde Fully Good	4.70
Scinde Fine	4.95
Scinde Superfine	5.20
Bengal Good	4.45
Bengal Fully Good	4.70
Bengal Fine	4.95
Oomra Good	5.70
Oomra Fully Good	6.00
Oomra Fine	6.30
Broach Fully Good	6.45
Broach Fine	6.70
Broach Superfine	6.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 1.
March	13.72
May	13.88
July	14.06
November	14.16
December	14.26
January	14.30
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 1. Opening	Closing
February		8.61
March	8.61	8.67
April		8.70
May	8.72	8.77
June		8.79
July	8.81	8.85
August		8.87
September		8.89
October	8.88	8.91
November		8.92
December		8.95
January	8.93	8.96
February		8.98
Middling Spot		8.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 1. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Feb. 1.
Silver Market is quiet.	
Spot	20 1/8
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Feb. 1.
Bar Gold Fine per oz	£4-4-11 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 1.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 3 15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Feb. 1.
T T London on Berlin	20.36 1/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12 3/8
T T London on Brussels	34.94
T T London on Madrid	36.97
T T London on Milan	92.94
T T London on Berne	25.22
T T London on Paris	123.98
T T London on Prague	164.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 1.
Demand Bills	486.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Feb. 1.
Cottonseed Bombay ton	£7-5 Feb-Mar S'ment Hull quoted.
Castorseed Bombay ton	£15-17-6 Feb-Mar S'ment Hull Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton	£15-7-6 Feb-Mar S'ment Hamburg Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

	London, Feb. 1.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Feb-Mar per cwt	10/7-1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Feb-Mar per cwt	10/8-1/2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Feb-Mar per cwt	10/8-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Feb. 1.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot	Sellers 7-5/8d.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Feby
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 March.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.

NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 946

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 110 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 135 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London Closed 1st instant.
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 31st ulto.
London/Paris 124.00 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 34.94 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.20 1/2 31st ulto.
London/Italy 92.95 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 30th ulto. £ 4-4-11 1/2 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 30th ulto. 20 21st ulto.
Silver London Forward 20 1/4 30th ulto. 19 1/8 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 44 30th ulto. 20 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 31/32 per cent 30th ulto. 3 15/16 per cent 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 p. c. 30th ulto 4 p. c. 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 8-1/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

London, Jan. 31.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. Jan. 31.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 3 15|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3|4 per cent.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed Calcutta ton
£21-17-6 Feb-Mar S'ment Nominal.
£19-10 Apl-May S'ment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata ton
£17-6-3 Feb-Mar S'ment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton
£19-15 Feb-Mar S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt
38|7-1|2 Mar-Apl Delivery Buyers
38|4-1|2 May-Aug Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Feb. 1.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 10 3|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 1|2 lb. Cargoes
43 Feb S'ment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 1|2 lb. Cargoes
43|6 Jan-Feb S'ment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels
44|6 Afloat to U K Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels
44|6 May-June S'ment London Buyers

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Military Secretary's office: The Viceroy will leave New Delhi on February 4th and visit Lucknow, Shahjahanpur and Malerkotla and return to Delhi on February 12th.

Legislative Department: The following resignations of seats in the Legislative Assembly are notified,—Mr. C. Doraiswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Ram Narain Singh, and Mr. Ganganand Sinha. Mr. A. M. MacMillan replaces Mr. Clayton as Member of the Council of State.

Foreign and Political Department: Lt.-Col. J. C. More reverts to Military duty. Major L. K. Ledger, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, ... been sanctioned ten months' leave.

Finance Department: Mr. M. K. Mitra, Audit Service, is temporarily on duty under Financial Commissioner of Railways. Mr. H. Shankar Rao is appointed as Budget Officer in the Finance Department. Mr. M. A. Cartland, Managing Director, Ghazipur Opium Factory, has been granted seven months' leave.

Education Department: Mr. H. S. Crossthwaite is appointed as a member of the Indian Peoples Famine Trust. Lt.-Col. T. F. Avens, I.M.S., officiates as Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Burma.

Railway Department: Mr. D. M. S. Robertson, Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, is placed on special duty under Railway Board. Mr. B. E. Marriott officiates as Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway.—A. P.

Bombay Civil Service Recruitment.

A Press note states:—

It is notified for the information of intending candidates that Government hour decided to recrut during the year fourteen probationers for appointment as Subordinate Judges in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons who are not already in Government service and who fulfil the necessary conditions.

Applications are accordingly invited which must be submitted to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

—:o:—

"THE DESIRED WOMAN."

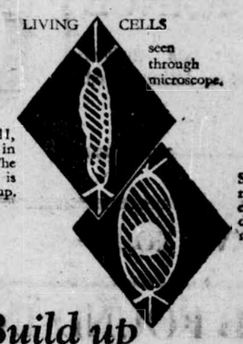
A desert picture, which is quite different from all other desert pictures and which has a story of burning intensity comes tonight and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). It is entitled "The Desired Woman" and features Irene Rich with William Russell. "The Desired Woman" tells the story of a cultured English woman, who accompanies her husband to a desert outpost in Sudan, of which he is commandant. A youth from Home is sent to the desolate camp, and is at once the cause of jealousy on the part of the brutal leader. A desert-crazed lover of the lady attacks the youth, who, in self-defence is compelled to shoot him. For this he is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. But before this happened Lady Diana had urged the youth to escape from the tortures of her brutal husband, and had consented to go with him back to England. A desert storm overtakes the two, and the lady's maternal instinct prompts her to urge the lad to return to his post. After his punishment has begun, she escapes to England, gets a separation from her husband, marries the suitor whom she had cast aside, and through him gets the lad pardoned. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

THE CAPITOL.

A Don Juan of to-morrow among the dazzling ladies of the Vienna of to-day! Such is John Gilbert in his new starring picture "The Masks of the Devil" which is now running at the Capitol Theatre. This ultra-modern Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture will undoubtedly go down in screen history as Gilbert's most daringly romantic screen story. It is a tale of a man without a soul; a super lover who stole hearts and stooped to knavery without a thought for ideals or religion. Naturally his career comes to tragedy. As the young Viennese nobleman, he wins the love of the Countess Zellner the wife of one of Vienna's social leaders. After winning her love, he casts her aside in favour of the innocent young fiancee of his best friend, Manfred. It is only when the Countess Zellner attempts suicide and blurts out that Gilbert is responsible for her downfall that tragedy arrives. Her husband attempts to kill the young aristocrat and is himself killed in the struggle. With his dying breath he calls Gilbert the devil himself. The shock of the tragedy and his subsequent failure to win the love of the fresh young Virginia, awakens Gilbert to the realisation of his terrible sin. In an attempt to make atonement he visits the crazed widow and she sends a bullet into his body. Believing himself to be dying, Gilbert visits Virginia and Manfred bids them farewell. As he leaves he collapses and Virginia realises that she loves him. The subsequent climax makes "The Masks of the Devil" perhaps the most unique story ever brought to the screen.

HINDI CONFERENCE.

The next session of All-India Hindi Literary Conference will be held at Garakpur on March 2, 3 and 4.


LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of Kalzana, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking Kalzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY
Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

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Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES
By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back to care-free health.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
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Regain Strength—Dispel Worries!

AFTER a long day at your office, when business has gone wrong, when small errors have shown big results against you, you return worried, weak in body and thought, with nerves utterly on edge.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
	Morea ..		10,934
	Mantua* ..		10,946
	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
	Rasmak@ ..		10,402
	Ranpura ..		16,601
	Naldera x ..		16,0
	Ranchi ..		16,650
	Rawalpindi*		16,6[illegible]
	Morea(Extra).	NOW SAIL	10,9[illegible]
	Rasmak ..		10,6
	Malwa* ..		11,0[illegible]
26	Narkunda* ..		16,572
May.	Viceroy of India ..	DIRECT	19,648
	Rajputana* ..		16,668
	Kaisar-i-Hind	FROM	11,518
	Mooltan x ..		20,847
	Macedonia ..		11,120
	Mantua ..		10,9[illegible]
	Comorin ..		16'1[illegible]
July	Maloja ..	BOMBAY	20,82
	Rasmak ..		10,857
5	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,120
19	Naldera x ..	WITHOUT	16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,019
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9	Macedonia ..		11,120
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Rasmak ..	TRAN-	10,857
30	Rajputana ..	SHIPMENT	16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan ..		20,847
	Ranchi ..	AT	16,650
	Mantua ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	ADEN	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Malwa * ..		10,986

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
2nd Apr ..	Dumana	8,427
30th " ..	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1 Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2 Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3 Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4 Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
31st Jan.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15th Feb.	Chakrata*..	Straits & Japan.
27th Feb.	Mirzapore..	Straits China & Japan.
28th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Comorin x..	Colombo and Australia
29th "	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Nalder ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th "	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
10th Oct.	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia.
24th Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
3rd Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi
5th Feb.	Baroda ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports
7th Feb.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
8th Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi
12th Feb.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
14th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombasa Direct

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leaves.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	0500	....	@9 "
*Tokushima "	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8809	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Haruna Maru ..	10809	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
		Mai Jan	
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 23788
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

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COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

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This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COME-ALONG".
Telephone 21079.

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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22997

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened, which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio-Dairen)	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

New Year Number

Congress & Conferences.

The closing week of; December (1929) and the beginning of 1930 have witnessed a number of Congresses and Conferences, political, social, religious and communal. The list which includes also vocational gatherings held in different parts of the country is a formidable one.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.
THE ULEMAS CONFERENCE.
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.
THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.
THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.
JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
SUPPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.
ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHIC CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.
INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.
MEDICAL CONFERENCE.
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.
PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.
THE WADHWAN CONFERENCE.
HYDERABAD PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The busy reader can hardly be expected to have the time to go through all the literature of these twenty-five gatherings. Hence an attempt is made in this Special Number to give a clear and succint account of the various Conferences of the season. This account also includes extracts from presidential and other addresses, and summaries of resolutions passed, together with portraits of important persons who have taken part in these deliberations. Besides, this Number contains special articles from the pen of eminent personages and writers of repute.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

"THE VOICE OF LIFE"
By Sir J C Bose, F R S.
"TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA"
By Mlle. Juliette Veillier.
"THE ENGLISH MARTYRS"
By The Rt. Rev. E H M Waller.
"MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C B E.
"IRELAND AND INDIA"
By Mr. J Gwynn, I C S. (Rtd.)
"THE LOCUST AND ITS ALLIES"
By Mr. S T Moses, M A, F Z S.
"THE TRAVELS OF FAHIEN"
By Mr. K P S Menon, I C S.
"HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE"
By Dr. S N Ghose, D Litt., B Sc.
"THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR"
By Mr. G R Sethi, B A, M B A S.
"THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS"
By "A Ceylonese."

The price is 8 (eight) annas per copy. But a remittance of Rs. 5 by M. O. or a cheque for Rs. 5-4 (12 shillings Foreign) will bring you not only this special number but all the eleven succeeding numbers for the year 1930. We shall also give the Special December Number free.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE (Regd.

Without operation, cures Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., an application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

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Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

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HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently now and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to :—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 18.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East (English Prices 1/6, 2/-, & 3/6 per bottle).

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Qualified and experienced MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, experience, age, nationality and minimum salary expected to:—AMATYA, Bansda State, (Bombay Presidency).
A 173

WANTED—Some smart, active and influential AGENTS, to sell the shares of a growing Limited liability concern, on suitable pay and commission. For particulars please apply to Post Box No. 11415, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—Reliable firms and manufacturers to appoint Basnotra and Sons, Sialkot as their representatives on reasonable terms for the sale of their goods.
A R2165

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and 'Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

HE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5.000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full, permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Reliable and influential AGENT for the sale of all grades of coffees (Parchment and Native), Cashew Kernels, Pepper and Cardamams in all places. Only experienced men should apply with stamp for reply to:—M. P. MIJARKAR & CO., Wholesale Produce Merchants, Mangalore, (S. India).
A R2169

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An English GRADUATE, an UNDER-GRADUATE and a MATRIC (PASSED.) Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and subjects taken in all examinations with age. Mention of minimum salary is very essential, TRILOKCHAND Principal Jain Gurukul, Choti Sadri (Mewar.)
A R2166

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T32388

PERSONAL.

YOUR CLAIMS will be recovered and Decrees executed from far off places in India. Write giving details to IFTS, Post Box 526, Bombay.
N R2170

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, it will not be possible to open the SAMNI-DAHEJ extension of the BROACH JAMBUSAR Railway from 1st February as was hoped. Consequently the train service between Broach and Kavi will be as at present.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 31st January 1930.

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TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division,
Bareilly, U. P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
BIHAR AND ORISSA

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College, Patna, which will open in July, 1930. The applicant should be an M.R.C.V.S. and must have postgraduate training in Pathology and Bacteriology. The selected officer will have to carry out research in addition to his teaching duties for which no extra remuneration will be allowed.

The terms are as stated below:—For a Contract Officer:—Pay Rs. 900—50—1,100 plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month for an Officer of non-Asiatic domicile. The post will ultimately be absorbed in the new Superior Provincial Veterinary Service when formed, and if satisfactory and the officer so desires, he will also be absorbed in that service. The officer will be on 5 years' contract terminable at six months' notice on either side which may be renewed by Government. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special Provident Fund and also First Class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for Vacation services. He will have to pay rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of his pay for his residence.

For members of the Indian Veterinary Service:—Initial pay Rs. 900 a month plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month if of non-Asiatic domicile. The selected officer will continue in the Indian Veterinary Service and draw usual increments. Other terms as for Indian Veterinary Service officers.

The applications will be received up to 15th March, 1930, and should be addressed to SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BIHAR and ORISSA, Education and Development Department, PATNA.

Dated Patna, the 23rd January, 1930.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 108 of 1930

The TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

ABDUL GANI HASSAN ..... Defendant.

To,
ABDUL GANI HASSAN, Esqr., Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before Mr. Justice Rangnekar on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock on the part of the Plaintiffs for an Order that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the property mentioned in the plaint with all usual powers and that the Defendant do pay the Plaintiffs' costs of this Notice and Order and of the application for leave. AND TAKE NOTICE ALSO that an Order granting special leave to serve this Notice of Motion was made on the 21st January, 1930.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1930.

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between Messrs. BACHHRAJ & CO., LTD., GAJRAJ SHIVKARANDAS and RAMESHWARPRASAD NIVETIA, who carried on business in the name of Gajraj Shivkarandas, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 2nd day of November, 1929, the said Bachhraj & Co., Ltd., and the said Rameshwarprasad Nivetia having retired from the partnership.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1930.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Bachhraj & Co., Ltd.
172

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Drama of Broadway Cindrella
BETTY COMPSON
in
Radio's Sensational Drama
STREET GIRL
with
the Catchiest Music and Fastest Dancing Action
100 per cent all Talking Dramatic Sensation

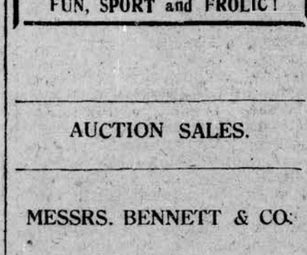
EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
A Great Play Becomes a Greater Picture
THE MUSIC MASTER
featuring
ALEC. B. FRANCIS
A Wm. Fox Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CARL ROSA OPERA Co.
presents
"CARMEN"
Bizet's Famous Opera in 4 Acts
Booking at Rose and Co.,

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
BOXING TOURNAMENT
6 STIRRING FIGHTS.
Including
MILTON KUBES.
vs.
BDR. AYLING.
BOOKING AT ROSE And Co.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY at 6-30 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Also



FUN, SPORT and FROLIC!

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER UMBRELLAS, CRADLES, SARIS, CLOTHES, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 940 of 1928 (Advocate-General vs. Dinker Khanderao), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A big lot of silver unbrellas, cradles, saris, clothes belonging to Shree Mahalaxmi Temple.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ripon Theatre

(DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LTD.)
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
Special Matinees next Saturday & Sunday at 4 P.M.

THE GREAT

NICOLA
NICOLA
NICOLA

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE

WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN

Supported by his own American Company of International Entertainers.

MOSTLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Presenting a Gorgeous Review of Magic that was never imagined outside.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS"

The most comprehensive Magic Spectacle, Ever Presented in Bombay.

THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW ON EARTH.

Nothing like it ever attempted.

Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1 plus Tax.
Booking at The Ripon Theatre.
Be wise and Book your Seat now.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
The Popular Rendezvous for a night's fun.
FREE GIFT! Rs. 250! FREE GIFT!
Given away Every Week,
and Rs. 200 Given away Nightly to Patrons of the MERRY-GO-ROUND.
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2.**

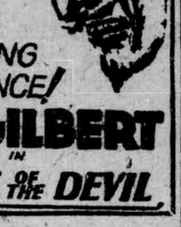
GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
Glad Pageant of the Circus packed with Mighty Drama!

'The CIRCUS KID'

Round the brave thrill of men at grips with death winds a marvellous story of gripping circus life . . . . All the lure of the sawdust . . . . the red wheels of the parade . . . . the clowns . . . . the thrills . . . . the whole punch-packed glamor of the "Big Top!"

FRANKIE DARRO
HELENE COSTELLO
Also 2 reels laughable Comedy.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m



THE SCREEN'S GREAT LOVER IN HIS MOST AMAZING ROMANCE!
JOHN GILBERT
IN
THE MASKS OF THE DEVIL

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes, Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: **Thomas Wilkinson Ltd.** *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

FREE WRIST WATCH

Refer to us the name and date of this newspaper in the Money Order Coupon with a remittance of Re. 1/- and your full name and address. 4 present tickets will be issued to you. Sell them at As. -/5/- each to four persons and thus get back your rupee with a nice present one "Golden Wrist Watch" or any one of the 26 selected presents from the list of our company. Your ticket buyers will follow the same procedure and get present according to choice.

The FREE ORDER DISTRIBUTORS,
47/3, Shunker Halder Lane, CALCUTTA.

INSANITY CURE.

Born Insanity Radically Cured. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P., Rs. 3-8.

DR. P. D. PRAMANICK,
P. O. Dartala, CALCUTTA.

PILES

You are Needlessly Suffering!

Piles, blind and bleeding, Abscess, Fissures, etc., no matter how stubborn and chronic, can be permanently cured, with this wonderful and magical cure Recto-Serol, that is used by more than 100000 doctors throughout the world. Most times with only one tube, the most awful pain, itching, burning, bleeding, etc. stops instantly, and the Piles begin to shrink gradually, never to appear again. Recto-Serol is a God-send. Thousands have been permanently cured. Don't delay. Of all Chemists and Stores. Agents: **The Continental Drug Co. of India,** Post Box 996, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly ...	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly.	12	8	15	0
Quarterly ...	6	4	7	8
Monthly ...	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY

ONE ANNA

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY

TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Mr. Talyarkhan's View Upheld.

HIGH COURT BENCH JUDGMENT REVERSED.

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

It was announced the other day that the Privy Council reserved the judgment of the Bombay Appeal Court which was originally decided by Mr. Justice Talyarkhan. The parties of the suit were Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper of Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay, (plaintiff) and Dhairyavan Annasaheb, Narandas Thakersay Mulji and two others.

The suit was filed for the specific performance of an agreement, dated December 18, 1920, between the parties for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendants of an undivided half share in the plaintiff's property at Champa Galli, Bombay for Rs. 1,90,000 and for specific perfomance as regards the sale of the remaining half of the property in terms of the agreement.

Prior to the date of the agreement, the Bombay Municipality had, on February 28, 1920, served the plaintiff with a notice to make certain repairs to the property within two months of the notice. This notice had not been complied when the agreement was signed. But it was specified in the agreement that the vendor should forthwith carry out all the repairs and works specified in the notice and that the purchaser should pay in addition to Rs. 1,90,000 half of the expenses incurred in carrying out the requirements of the notice. Three or four days after executing the agreement, the parties agreed orally to pull down the old building and to construct the expenses equally.

The building was demolished but before the completion of the new building, the parties fell out. The plaintiff called upon the defendants to act in terms of the agreement of December 18, 1920, either to purchase the remaining half share in the property or to sell his own half share to the plaintiff. The defendants resisted on the ground that the material clause in the agreement could not be acted upon, until the conveyance of the half share agreed to be sold was first executed and that the time for the execution of the conveyance had not arrived as the building was not yet completed and tenanted as required by the agreement.

On April 13, the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendants for specific performance of the agreement. The defendants contended that under one of the clauses of the agreement, the plaintiff could not ask for the completion of the sale until two weeks after the property and been fully tenanted. The defendant died on June 26, 1924 and thereafter he was represented by his legal representatives in the suit.

On June 30, 1923, the defendant had sent a notice to the plaintiff intimating that unless the work was completed within three months of the notice, he would cancel the agreement. The building was actually completed and tenanted before June 30, 1923, On June 30, 1923 the defendant sent a notice to the plaintiff stating that, as the requisition of the previous notice had not been complied with, the agreement had been cancelled.

JUSTICE TALYARKHAN'S JUDGMENT RESTORED.

The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Talyarkhan, who decreed that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,90,000 the purchase price of half the property according to the agreement and also Rs. 22,456 as being the cost of the construction of the new building. The Judge rejected the plaintiff's claim for certain damages.

From this judgment both the parties appealed. The appeal was heard by Chief Justice Sir Amberson Martin and Mr. Justice Crump, who admitted the defendants' appeal and set aside the trial court's decree and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

The plaintiff, thereupon, appealed to the Privy Council, with the result that Mr. Justice Talyarkhan's judgment has been restored.

INDIAN SAILORS' HOME.

"Make It Cosmopolitan" Says Indian Chamber.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has written to the Secretary, Political Department 'inter alia' as follows:—

My Committee fully endorse the definite opinion of the Indian Sailors' Home Committee that "nothing has been undertaken so far for the welfare of the Indian seamen and this omission should be remedied at the earliest possible moment", and consequently readily welcome the proposal for the establishment of an Indian Sailors' Home more or less on the line soutlined in that Committee's report.

My Committee feel that nothing could be a more fitting tribute to those Indian Seamen who fell during the last great war than the erecting of a Home to commemorate their memory where their brothren can live under more healthy and elevating conditions.

RESTRICTED SCOPE.

My Committee find from the papers accompanying your letter that the proposed Home will not be open to all classes of Indian seamen but will be restricted in the first instance to the Mahomedan Engine room crew only. It is suggested in the report that to provide a Home for all classes of seamen will be very expensive.

My Committee, however, have very serious objection on the matter of principle to erect a memorial out of funds contributed by the general public and the Government to commemorate the memory of those Indian seamen of all classes who fell during the great war and to restrict its benefit to one class of seamen only. Mr. Master who served in the Indian Sailors Home Committee as representative of this Chamber objected to the restricting of such a memorial for the benefit of one section of seamen only. As Mr. Master was not given an opportunity of expressing his views on the final report and we have thought it necessary to make the point quite clear to you at the first opportunity.

MAKE IT COSMOPOLITAN

My Committee are of the opinion that the proposed Sailors' Home should be cosmopolitan in the sense that it shall be open to all classes of Indian seamen whether coming to this city for the purpose of seeking employment or visiting it as seamen on board the ship.

My Committee also note that the Bombay Seamen Society have intimated to the Secretary of the Indian Sailors' Home Committee that they would consider favourably the question of contribution of a sum of one lakh of rupees towards the building of the proposed Indian Sailors' Home provided a practical scheme to that end is put up before the Society. In this connection, my Committee have to point out to you that the Bombay Sailors' Home which recently received the sum of Rs. 4,44,375 from the Government of Bombay who acquired their buildings was a Home which was open to all classes of seamen, Indian as well as non-Indian. It is therefore, surprising that the entire sum should have gone to swell the funds of the Prince of Wale's Seamen's Institute, which does nothing for the welfare of Indian Seamen. As a matter of equity and justice and bearing in mind the original intention of Indian donor at least half the amount of this sum of Rs. 4,44,375/- should have been earmarked for the benefit of the proposed Indian Sailors' Home. My Committee hope that the Government of India would be pleased to see that this elementary justice is done to the Indian Seamen for whose welfare, as the Committee rightly observe, no steps have been taken up to now.

AN ANOMALY.

The Government of India cannot be averse to the contribution of a substantial sum towards the building and the endowment fund of the proposed Indian Sailors' Home as only last year the contributed Rs. 1,59,000 towards the building fund of the Marine Mayo Institute at Rangoon. In view of this policy, my Committee are strongly of opinion that the Government of India should be requested to contribute a substantial sum out of the Sunday Penalty Fees fund towards the building of the proposed Sailors' Home.

Baluch Rebel Shot.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Teheran.—Dost Mahomed Khan, the Baluch rebel has been court-martialled and shot.—Reuter.

A Teheran message of December 31st stated:—

"Dost Mahomed Khan, the Baluch rebel who was captured and brought to Teheran some months ago and was granted an amnesty by the Shah, but fled from the capital a short time ago, has been recaptured and put in prison. He will be duly tried."

SUPT. SUSPENDED.

National Flag At Calcutta Telegraph Office.

In celebration of the Independence Day a National Flag was hoisted on the top of the Central Telegraph Office. This was noticed early in the morning on the day from the Government House wherefrom a telephonic message was sent to the authorities who, on receipt of the message ordered immediate removal of the Flag. It is reported that the Superintendent has since been placed under order of suspension pending inquiries as to how the Flag was planted there.—"Liberty."

"WE ALSO LOVE FREEDOM."

Real Producer Of Wealth Is Labourer.

MAHARASHTRA SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Maharashtra High School was celebrated at Lower Parel on Saturday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

After an interesting programme of dialogues and Lathi feats, Principal N M. Kale gave a short review of the progress of the school for the last three years and a half of its life. The school had three hundred and twenty-five boys the majority of whom were from backward and intermediate classes. The School has suffered heavily in the income of fees of the students that were attending the School. The management was, therefore, finding it very difficult to cope with the situation. In the end Mr. Kale made an earnest appeal to generous people to help the Institution and thus enable it to tide over the present financial difficulties.

POVERTY AN INSPIRATION.

Mr. Bhulabhai after distributing prizes to the winners in games and athletic sports said, the report of the School showed the great progress that has been done by Principal Kale inspite of the depressed conditions in this part of the city. Students who received education in the school were mostly poor, but education in whatever form it was available was a thing worth having. "During the last few years" he said "I have come to the conclusion that the real producer of wealth is the labourer. Boys beginning a poor life, have more good in them than evil, as it gives inspiration to them to work. A poor man begins his life with desire and ambition, the advantages of which are denied to rich people. The spring of human work lies in multiplying a great deal out of nothing. The instances of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover ought to be a hope and inspiration for every man.

Poverty instead of being the cause of depression and despondancy serves as an inspiration to a man who has true mettle in him. The other day while speaking with an English gentleman I said that what is virtue in your land cannot be unvirtue in our country. If you love freedom we also love it the more. Patriotism does not acquire any other colour in our country. I appeal to every labouring man that the last pie saved should be spent for education. Lastly, gentlemen, this institution is the product of selfless love and personal sacrifice of Mr. Kale. It is an Institution the existence of which is very essential for this locality and join my voice with you all in supplication made by Principal Kale for financial help."

In the end of the Chairman exhorted the students not to allow themselves to be defeated in their purpose. Providence never forgets those who do their duty.

A vote of thanks the function came to an end.

"BRAHMINS ON THE BRAIN."

In the leading article under the caption "Brahmins on the Brain" published in "The Chronicle." Pundits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru were referred to as Non-Brahmins." Both the Pundits, are, of course, born Brahmins, but the purpose of the reference was to show that they recognise no caste-distinction in practice as well as in theory.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-MORROW'S STRIKE.

(Continued from page 8.)

pany without exhaustion the arbitration possibilities provided under the Trade Disputes Act.

I further repeat and deny the allegation made by the "Times of India" about the Communist character of the G I P Railway Union. It is absolutely no use of raising the bogey of Communism, when there is a genuine trade dispute to settle, and thus mislead the public. As regards the certificate produced by the "Times of India" of Diwan Chamanlal, I have only to say that that certificate was given by Diwan Chamanlal in a fit of anger, as I, Mr. Ruiker, Rai Sahib Chadrikaprasad, Mr. Aftabali and other delegates protested against his remaining as a member of the Whitley Commission. I only say that our fight is a just fight and would like the "Times of India" to point out a single demand, which is unjust and unreasonable. The only solution for the Agent, the Railway Board and the Government of India is to deal with the demands of the men with sympathy and consideration and thus avert a prolonged strike and the consequent misery and monitary loss to trade and to the Railway as well as to the public.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Banking Enquiry Committee, Council Hall.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Children's Aid Society, Third Annual Meeting, St. George's Hospital Nurses Recreation Room, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m.

Cafe Chantant in aid of Industrial Home for the blind under the patronage of Lady Skies, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, General Committee Meeting, Secretariat 5 p.m

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Second Day.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL GATHERING.—The prize distribution of the Imperial High School will take place on Tuesday (tomorrow), at Ballwalla Grand Theatre, Bombay, at 5-45 p.m. and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical Council will take place in the Committee Room (Room No. 27) on the ground floor (south end) of the Bombay Secretariat on Monday (February 10), at 12 noon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia per s.s. "Ordford" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

There will be "A talk on Architecture-general and that of Bombay in particular" with the aid of lantern slides by Mr. Claude Batley A.R.I.B.A. on Monday at 6-0 p.m. at the Town Hall.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play the music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1930.

The results of the matches, played on Sunday:—

Capt. R S. Raja Iyer & R A Wagle beat R. J Gazdar & H R Dastoor 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs R E Portlock & J A D Naoroji beat Mrs M. P. McDougall & N R Suvarna 4—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Miss I. Coplestone & A. C. Pereira beat Miss O. Stebbing and M Kamruddin 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Ridsdale & E Annet beat Prince Ghansyamsingji & Mrs. Freke 6—1, 2—6, 7—5.

B C V Mehta beat N B Bhagwat 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss D. Moran & U. D. Rankarao beat Mrs. Kania & D M. Khatao 6—2, 6—2.

The following are the matches, fixed to be played to-day (Monday).

To be played on:—

P J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

D M Khato & Ramnath Chopra vs. C Gonsalves & A C Pereira (4th round); followed by at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):

Miss Leela Row vs. Miss O Stebbing (Semi-Final).

Court No. 2 at 4 pm. (S.T)

Prince Ghanshyamsingji & B C V Mehta vs N R Suvarna & B H. Khardekar, followed by at 4-30 pm.

Mrs. R E Portlock & Miss Montgomery vs. Mrs. Leverett & Mrs. Petrie.

The following players should be ready to play on the first available Tennis Court of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:—

Mrs N E V Patterson vs Mrs M P. McDougall (Semi-Final.)

INTER COLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1930.

The matches fixed for to-day (Monday) are as under:—

LADIES SINGLES (Final.)

Miss Naidu (St. Xavier's College A) vs. Miss Mullaphiroz (Elph. College A.)

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Vakharia & Mehta (St. Xavier's A) vs Desai and Yennemada (Wilson A) at 3-30 p.m.

Winner of Vakharia & Mehta (St Xavier's A vs. Desai & Yennemadi (Wilson A) vs. Pavri & Engineer (Syd. B.)

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The result of the matches played on Saturday are as under:—

M. Kamruddin beat Capt. R S. Raja Iyer, 3—6, 13—11, 6—4

Miss D. Moran & Rangarao beat Capt & Mrs. N E V Patterson 6—4, 6—4

Prince Ghanshyamsingji & B. C V Mehta beat R K Canghani & M W. Velker 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Leela Row beat Mrs R. E. Portlock 6—1, 6—1.

Miss I. Coplestone & A C. Pereira beat Miss Naidu & W. N. Ghorpade 6—2, 6—2.

THE LOVE STORY BEHIND RADIUM.

An Epic Tale Of A Tiny Paris Room.

One day, Pierre Curie, a student in the Faculty of Sciences, Parsi, noticed aslim, dark-eyed girl student. She was obviously not French, for she spoke with a strong foreign accent. She spoke but little, but she worked with a concentration that fascinated the French student of science.

The became friendly, and gradually the grey-eyed girl with the deliberate, assured manner, told him her story.

She told him of her father, the Polish professor, of her first endeavours to enter the University of Cracow, and of her rejection on account of her sex. Pierre Curie learnt how Professor Sklodowski set to work to teach his brilliant daughter in order that she should be able to enter the University of Paris.

DAWN OF ROMANCE.

The two students got into the great laboratory side by side. They compared notes, exchanged their ideas on scientific subjects. Thus, in place of Dan Cupid, Dame Science played the role of romance-maker.

The fell in love. But neither had money. All they possessed was their mutual love and their passion for scientific research. This seemed sufficient. They took the plunge, married, and set up house in a tiny apartment consisting of a living room, bedroom, and kitchenette.

Every day they spent long hours in the laboratory. In the evenings they returned to pore over books. Mme. Curie, still little more than a girl, for all her brilliant record as a student, prepared th esimple evening meal; the tidied up, mended her husband's socks and underlimen. Then she plunged into scientific work.

Presently, however, Pierre Curie had to go alone each morning to the University. And a little later he was the proud father of a baby.—Thus writes by George Godwin in Tit Bits.

PERFECT HAPPINESS.

The coming of the baby ended Mme. Curie's scientific work. But only for a while. She determined to do her duty as a mother and housewife; and she also set her heart on continuing her joint scientific work with her husband.

The bay was left in competent hands and once more the two workers set forth together to spend their days at the bench of their laboratory.

Later another child came—a girl. And it was the same again. The slender girl, she was still in her early twenties, redoubled her efforts, worked the harder, in her tiny home, and in the University. She had long since graduated, and so brilliantly that despite her youth she had been appointed a lecturer. This post brought a little more money into the Curie home, but they remained poor.

Pierre realized that his wife a genius and, son of honour, collaborated with her as junior partner. Never a shade of professional jealousy marred that long and fruitful collaboration.

Once when, as the result of her researches into the magnetic of metals in solution, Mme. discovered the epoch-making, substance radium, her invited to London.

The scientific world was seething with excitement at the news from Paris. The Royal Society invited Pierre Curie to address it. He wrote in reply to point out that the discovery was his wife's.

The Royal Institute wrote, too, asking him to read a paper upon the discovery of radium. He replied courteously that there must be some mistake, since not he, but his wife, was the discoverer. The Royal Institute declined to hear Mme. Curie.

It might well have been possible for an egoist to have stolen the honour due to the woman who worked beside him. It would have been easy, since the world would readily havve believed that it was the man and not the woman who had been the moving spirit in the joint investigations. But Pierre Crule was jealous for his wife's scientific reputation. Mainly because of his insistence upon her work she was awarded the Nobel Prize.

The discovery of radium had made both the Curies world-famous. Yet they declined to allow any intrusion upon the perfect harmony of their lives.

The prejudices of the world against the woman genuis were now overcome. Mme. Curie had received honorary degrees from many universities. But her husband, far from exhibiting any signs of jealousy, seemed to go out of his way to stress the larger part played in their success by his wife.

THE DARKEST HOUR.

When Pierre Curie was killed in a street accident in Paris, his widow almost disappeared from the world. She continued her work; but the savour of life had gone. Recently, Mme. Curie was lured from her seclusion to receive from American admirers £50,000 worth of radium. Nothing else could have drawn her from her retirement.

To-day, Mme. Curie is a frail-looking little woman in delicate health. She lives alone with a daughter. Never going out socially, she still labours long hours at her scientific work, and is advocating that money obtained from the commercialization of scientific discoveries should be pooled to aid all research workers. workers.

But the taxicab that quenched the life of her beloved husband, quenched also for her the joy of life. If she labours on, it is because in so doing she honours the memory of her dead co-worker.

The world hears much of the great lovers of hisory, because so often their stories are tragic, the records of tempestuous passions, ultimate tragedy. But where in our modern world may we find a story so beautiful as this?

That is a question not easily answered. The love story behind radium is one of the epic love stories of the world, for all that no poet has sung of the romance of the tiny Paris apartment and of the two quiet workers to whom the world owes so much.

SATYAGRAHA AT VANITA VISHRAM.

Why The Boarders Were Expelled.

The Hon. Secretary of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay, writes:

About 10 days ago six of the boarders of the Vanita Vishram against whom repeated complaints of gross breach of discipline and insubordination were received, were served with notices to vacate the Ashram. All of them are free boarders and some of them are employed as teachers in schools and draw salaries. After the service of the notices they continued in their disorderly behaviour and disobeyed the instructions given by the Hon. Lady Superintendent Mrs. Gulabbehen and Sulochanabehen (sister of Sir Manubhai Mehta) who is also rendering honorary services in the institution.

"DEFIANT ATTITUDE."

The six boarders took up a defiant attitude andfreely indulged in abusing and insulting the Lady Superintendent and on more than one occasion attempted to assault her. For a long time past, there has been a total lack of discipline in the institution.

On the 12th of January last, a meeting of the Managing Council was held at the residence of the President Sir Purshottumdas Thakoredas when it was made clear that urgent and drastic measures were necessary to mend matters. It was, in pursuance, of this decision that the above notices were served on the six boarders. They however, treated the notices with contempt whereupon two courses were left open to the Managing Council, to adopt, viz., either to close the Ashram for some time altogether or to take measures to expel the six boarders from the Ashram. The former course was of course not to be thought of in as much as there are several young girls and orphans in the Ashram an closing the same would amount to throwing these young children on the street.

THE MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council was therefore, called to decide whether the six boarders should be expelled from the institution. After hearing six boarders the Managing Council was confirmed in its opinion that there was no alternative but to expel these boarders from the institution, if peace was to be restored to the Ashram. The boarders were informed that for the sake of discipline it was necessary that they should at present leave the institution and that they might afterwards apply for readmission to the Ashram when the Managing Council would consider their such application on its merits.

SATYAGRAHA

The Managing Council also offered to pay to the boarders the necessary travelling and other expenses to enable them to go to their respective places. Ther six boarders are grown up women and they refused to accept the above offer and insisted upon sitting on the pavement near the main gate of the building and offer what they called "Satyagraha."

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

Citizens' Successful Intervention.

According to the information received in this office late last night, the Managing Committee of the Ashram held its meeting at 7 p.m. on Saturday to consider the situation; when it was decided that the notices served on the six boarders should be withdrawn, and to pay the teachers (out of the six boarders) their salaries up to March.

It is said before the Managing Committee met several well-known citizens intervened on behalf of the six boarders, and it was partly through their intervention that the Managing Committee saw their way in settling the dispute. Mr. K. F. Nariman was one of those who pleaded on behalf of the boarders.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY FEBRUARY 3 1930

NO OCCASION FOR RIDICULE.

—:o:—

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, addressing the Upper India Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, said little about commerce but dwelt at great length on the present political situation with special reference to the Congress activities. In his speech he pretended not to know the precise meaning of the Congress decision or at any rate the intentions behind them. Referring to the "drama staged at Lahore", he said: "Does it only mean that despairing of domination over sober minds, it hopes to capture the imagination of the unbalanced by a display of stage lightning and tinpot thunder? Or does it mean that serious issues of politics are being treated by methods which recall the bargaining of the bazaar? .....Or was it finally simply a tactical manoeuvre to find a convenient formula for persuading minority communities to forget the difficulties created for them by the Nehru Report and to lure them again into the Congress net?" It is evident that Sir Malcolm has not read the full proceedings of the Lahore Congress. Else he would not have had any doubts or asked the above questions, assuming they the "bona fide" questions. The Congress left the bargaining to those who created the bazaar, glorified as the Round Table Conference. Let Sir Malcolm solve his own "riddle" and judge whether mere "tinpot thunder" could rouse the whole country as it was roused on the Independence Day.

We do not believe that Sir Malcolm has really any doubts about the meaning or the reality of the Congress decisions or the intentions behind them. He may pretend to dismiss the subject in the hope that India herself "will kill the new movement with ridicule." The same was said by Lord Chelmsford about Non-co-operation which ten years ago brought the country". within an inch of success." Sir Malcolm knows full well the strength of the present movement. It is not for an after-dinner pastime that he dwelt at great length on the topics and expresses the "hope that on this occasion the word will go round the bazaars that it is unwise to supply the sinews of war to any party which may again misuse them." A few months will show how the bazaars and the factories and the fields will respond to the Congress call. Sir Malcolm himself knows what the response will be and assures the Chamber of Commerce in advance that Government will show that "it has learnt the lessons of 1921." The threat need not have been veiled. As Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, Indians have counted the cost and will be prepared when the time comes to a fight to a finish with their backs to the wall. We note without any surprise or concern a number of British papers and their correspondents in India archly suggesting, as does a correspondent to the "New Statesman" "the necessity of nipping lawlessness in the bud". That paper itself does not treat the Indian question with ridicule as Sir Malcolm professes to do. It rather thinks that "it is the duty of the conscientious British elector to concern and acquaint himself" with the Indian problem, which it rightly regards as the "most important of all the subjects with which the British Government is called upon to deal." "The Naval Conference", it adds, "is a trivial matter by comparison" as "the Indian problem relates to the whole future of British rule in India". It will do the British elector good to know that even now the fate of British rule in India is trembling in the balance.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE.

—:o:—

The discussion last week in the House of Commons regarding Empire Free Trade was very suggestive. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer righhtly twitted the Opposition leaders none of them came forward to support the mover of the resolution urging the adoption of a policy of free trade within the Empire. The Conservative party is still waiting and watching the results of the campaign, or rather the crusade as Lord Beaverbrook calls it, for Empire Free Trade before it formally adopts it as part of its programme. It evidently does not like to repeat the experience it had in 1923 when the British electorate gave short shrift to it for playing with the idea of Protection. Mr. Remer, a Conservative backbencher, was, therefore, asked to move the resolution in the Commons as a feeler. Mr. Remer declared that he was not afraid of the cry "Your food will cost you more." If he is not afraid other persons and bigger persons than he are and his party dare not go to the polling booths with this cry staring it in face as otherwise there would be a wholesale slaughter of innocents at the elections and the party as such would be virtually out of politics for some time. The British voter is conservative by instinct and is not overfond of making experiments with the form or personnel of his Government.

It was urged by the supporters of the resolution that the policy of Free Trade within the Empire would bind its components parts still closer together. Mr. Snowden urged that while the Labour Party was always in favour of anything which would knit the Empire closer together it would not give support to a policy such as was hidden in the terms of the resolution. He put forward a very good electioneering cry which would be extremely useful at the time of the next election "A vote for the resolution would be a vote for a tax on the people's food and for proposals which would increase the costs of production in every manufacturing works of this country". Apart from this there are other serious objections from the British Colonies themselves to any scheme of Imperial Preference. The attitude of this country is well known while Australia, Canada, and South Africa will not like to be tied to the chariot wheels of the British Empire. The "Statist" mentions that the adoption of the principle of maintaining high wages by the New Federal Labour Government of Australia has resulted in the production of a custom tariff so prohibitive as to surprise even the manufacturers themselves. The new Government proposes to provide an additional £1,200,000 of revenue for the execution of its plans for financing social legislation. These new increased duties will have a serious effect on British trade with Australia. All the British industries like cotton, wool, motor and machinery will be affected. Even the Australian manufacturer feels that his main competitor is the British manufacturer. Thus the New South Wales Chamber say: "The most serious competition to local industry comes from the United Kingdom. The contention that Germany, Belgium and other Continental countries represent an important factor is very largely discounted. Chambers of commerce and Federations of Labour are now agreed on the necessity of enforcing a tariff which will compel Australians to wear only woollens made in Australia from Australian wool. There are now in the Commonwealth of Australia upwards of 40 woollen mills employing more than 7000 persons and with a capital of nearly £6,000,000. As against this may well be compared our half a dozen making a loss at present.

If there was any doubt about the policy of Australia, it is dispelled by the latest announcement of its Premier as cabled by Reuter. "It was hopeless," he declared commenting on the House of Commons debate, "to expect Australia to agree to Empire Free Trade". He added that Australia was engaged in building her own industries and Lord Beaverbrook's plan would be of no value, because it would remove the tariff proction from manufacturers. "We believe in giving first preference to Australian products and thereafter, preference to Britain and the Dominions." The vigorous protective policy of the Australian Premier as formulated in this declaration as well as the support of that policy on the part of the commercial and industrial classes deserves to be commended to the attention of our millowners who fight shy of demanding their full quota of protection and hesitate to be living and practical exhibitions of their own products, as Mr. Tairsee put it in the other day. Lord Beaverbrook's campaign will not induce the British Colonies to forget their own economic wants and requirements and to encourage and patronise British industries. We hear much about the campaign of the Indian Liberals becoming more virile. Will they at least take up the question of militant Swadeshi, including Khaddar?

CALLOUSNESS.

—:o:—

The letter addressed by Messrs. S. Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt and other under trial prisoners in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to the Home Member, Government of India, is a severe indictment of what seems to be a grossly unfair and vindictive attitude of the Punjab Government and callous indifference of the Government of India. It will be remembered that the many political prisoners in the Punjab, who had gone on a hunger-strike as a protest against the ill-treatment of political and under-trial prisoners, suspended their strike on the clear assurance, given by the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee in consultation with the Punjab Government and later by the Government of India, that the whole question of the treatment of political and under-trial prisoners would be sympathetically and finally settled within a very short time. A number of official conferences followed, including the All-India Government Conference in December last, to settle the question speedily. But Government's decisions are not yet published and it appears from the letter in question that many of the prisoners who had gone on hunger-strike have been vindictively penalised for that "offence". Of the various instances in proof of such an attitude on the part of Government not the least serious is the handcuffing and chaining together of two under-trial prisoners against the unanimous recommendations of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee and also of the Inspector-General of Prisons, of the Punjab. It seems almost certain that unless the Government of India speedily settle the question of the treatment of political prisoners, the latter will resume their hunger-strike. Such a contingency will not fail to bring in its train grave complications recalling the martyrdom of Jatin Das. It would be wise for the Government of India to avert a crisis with regard to a matter which admits of a speedy and fair settlement.

THE CHAUPATTY FLAG INCIDENT.

A PLAN THAT FAILED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should have thought that the controversy regarding "Red-flag incident" on the Independence Day was closed once for all after a laboured defence of their conduct in the Press by the leaders of the Red-flaggers and the official reply to it by the Congress leaders who were in charge of the day's celebrations. But, strangely enough, all sorts of picturesque versions of the unfortunate incident are pouring in the Press every day with the natural result that the public mind is very much confused as to the real facts of the case. For all these days I had restrained myself from rushing into the Press obviously for the reason that I should not do anything like washing dirty linen in public but since persistent efforts are being made to distort the facts it has become imperative on me to do what my duty impels me to do. The incident, despicable as it was, was dismissed by me in our report of the day's celebrations with only a brief reference since I did not want the magnificence of the occasion to be marred by any untoward incident. Perhaps it is better to tell the whole truth and here it is.

A CLUMSY FABRIC.

Coming to that lengthy statement issued by the Red-flag leaders in defence of their conduct, I must at once say that it is a clumsily woven fabric of inaccuracies some of which are indistinguishable from lies. Even a superficial reading of the statement will show that it is in most parts self-contradictory. Surely the Red-flag leaders must have been aware of the fact that the afternoon meeting on the Independence Day was not intended for their usual harangues. Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Congress had deliberately discouraged speeches at this meeting so that the solemnity of the occasion should not be violated in any way. In spite of this knowledge which they dare not deny, the Red-flag leaders had come to the meeting with a dogged obstinacy to utilize the Congress platform for pouring out their every-day vituperations against the Congress.

ACTION V. INTENTION.

It is evident from the happenings that the procession of "2000 Red-flaggers" was so planned that it should reach the meeting in the midst of the proceedings. On their own admission the Red-flaggers had held their mass meeting at 3 o'clock the same afternoon at Lalbag which is about three miles from Chowpati. The meeting must have continued at least for one hour since several speeches were made. Evrybody knows by now that the meeting of the Red-flaggers without invectives being hurled at the Congress and its leaders is a thing which is highly unimaginable. Couldn't these Red-flaggers have made it possible for them to reach the Chowpaty seaface earlier than the scheduled hour? Do they deny the knowledge that all over India, the afternoon meetings had to be held precisely at 5? Unless some game was in hand where was the necessity in the first place of holding a mass meeting so late in the afternoon? Their annual general meeting held on that day had dispersed only at 1.30 in the noon. Couldn't they have announced at this meeting that the procession was to start early to enable it to reach Chowpaty in time? Howsoever the Red-flag leaders may aver to the contrary, their actions on that day unmistakably belie their intentions.

THE MARCH.

The Red-flag processionists brandishing all sorts of banners in their hands and shouting hoarse all imaginable slogans arrived at the meeting full half an hour after the proceedings of the meeting had started. They would not lower their voices even knowing that the meeting was in progress and silence was essential to enable the huge concourse of humanity that had gathered there to hear the resolution of the Congress. Without any regard to the consequences that were likely to follow, the

(Continued on page 9.)

PROFITS FIRST PATRIOTISM AFTERWARDS.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

(BY SCRUTATOR)

Though Le Haut Finance has not yet assumed in India that sinister aspect associated with it in the West, we are now being made aware suddenly and painfully of a sort of financial conspiracy to arrest the progress of this country towards freedom—because the financier may lose his profits. The worst of this class is that they are non-national in their outlook. What they seek after is their profits first. Occasions have not been unknown when the most sacred of national feelings and causes have been exploited for that purpose.

Indians have been so long preoccupied with their struggle against foreign domination and exploitation that it has taken them some time to realise the new peril, more dangerous than all the other weapons so far used, because its seductive propaganda appeals more deeply. Also a few extinct oracles and volcanoes of a political party, for long defunct, have seized upon the allance and the common cry has been raised, one regrets to say, with some effect, that our industries are in danger, that our credit is being shaken, our capital is flying away, and what not, intended to alarm the people. This cry will be more dangerous than the old one, religion in danger, or peace in danger, for after all money is a potent force in the lives of many men.

The Annual Market Review for 1929 by one of the most influential firms of financiers in India, Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, has just been issued. Immediately on its publication the leading columns of the "Times of India" were full with a distinct echo of the same review, which the paper recognises as having been published at an opportune moment, because it supplies one more argument in favour of the perpetuation of foreign rule. The journal repeats the same ideas and sentiments; and even the very same phrases are quoted with "unstinted admiration",—all to one purpose, to prove the danger of the Congress to the country.

PROFITS BEFORE COUNTRY.

So far as international trade and the movements of prices are concerned the Review is unexceptionable; and considering the paucity of such literature in India, most of its pages are of great value. But when it dabbles in politics, usually a subject of hate to the financier, it is obvious that it seeks to place the profits of capital far above the welfare of the country. The same tendency is noticed in its treatment of foreign vested interests in India, such as shipping, and that most effective method of exploiting the country—the Exchange and Loans. Under the plea of maintaining credit and confidence it is sought to perpetuate evils even though they be ruinous to India.

MISLEADING.

In dealing with political events the Review is misleading. To take but one instance, on page 7, it says: "Possibly the abominable attempt on the Viceroy's life almost on the Christmas Eve and shortly after His Excellency's noble declaration regarding India's political future may demonstrate the futility of parleying with impossible extremists." It is surprising that any one should ever associate that outrage with "the parleying with impossible Extremists". The only extremists who ever listened to parleying are the Congress—now and forever devoted to non-violence. Those who believe in the cult of the bomb have never heeded any parleying and never will. The mischievous import of this sentence is too clear to be missed.

Further, on page 8, we read that "unfortunately Imperial Preference is a bug-bear to certain political groups". But, one may ask, how can we ever want more Imperial Preference when it has been continually demonstrated that this country exists for the benefit of the British Empire? What more of Imperial Preference is possible than that from which we have been so long suffering?

Then follows an ungrateful fling at the politicians to whose agitation the mill industry owes so much. The Review says: "The Bombay mill-owners should realise that they have nothing to gain from the politicians who have only aggra-

(Continued on Page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Half True.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnel, formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service and ex-member of Parliament, is understood to have expressed in the Glasgow Labour organ, "Forward", that the present acute unrest in India is at the bottom economic and that it corresponds to the old Land League movement in Ireland. That view, which has often been expressed by many before, is only half true. It is not right to suggest that there is no purely political discontent in India—or that, if Indians were less poor, they would have remained reconciled to alien rule. The spirit of nationalism is abroad in this country, as in Ireland, and the undoubted economic discontent is only a contributing factor to its swift advance. This is conclusively proved by the fact the movement of freedom was started and is still led by the middle class intelligentsia. Whatever the causes may be, the outstanding fact is there that India is determined to be free, both politically and economically, and will not be content with eleventh hour economic concessions.

Silly.

The British enemies of Indian freedom seem to have come to the end of their resources, to judge from their silly arguments against self-government in India. Men like Lord Birkenhead, Lord Meston and Earl Winterton, are reported to have argued in the columns of the British Press that corruption prevails so widely in India that it would be a great danger to concede self-government to her. The allegation is reckless and is no more true of India than of Britain or America. Even if it were true, it would not warrant the inference drawn. A self-governing country would be more capable of combating corruption than an alien Givernment. If the allegation is even half true, it carries with it its own condemnation of the present system of Government in India.

A Welcome Decision.

According to the Associated Press the Collector of Kaira is making a fresh enquiry into the condition of Mehmadabad Taluka and pending the enquiry he has issued orders for the suspension of the collection of revenue. The decision is a welcome one It will be remembered that two weeks ago the Collector issued orders suspending full land revenue in seven villages, half land revenue in 47 villages and sanctioning collection of full land revenue in six villages in that Taluka. This order did not satisfy the farmers who demanded suspension of full revenue in all the villages. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who had been communicating with Government on their behalf, advised the peasants to await the result of his negotiation and meanwhile to withhold payment of the land revenue. Mr. Patel gave this advice after due deliberation because he knew that the case of the peasants was just and strong.

Invite Mr. Vallabhbhai's Co-operation.

The Kaira District, especially its two talukas of Mehmadabad and Matar, has suffered much during the last two or three years, thanks to flood and frost and failure of rains and Mr. Patel had, with the thoroughness characteristic of him, sent out his own volunteers in all the villages to collect all the relevant statistics regarding their condition. The benevolent activities of Mr. Patel and his co-workers have had their effect and the Collector has wisely decided to order a fresh enquiry and has also ordered the suspension of revenue collection in Matar Taluka. All this is very satisfactory, but not enough. The entire system of assessing land revenue is unjust and harsh and until it is radically altered, the discontent among the agriculturists will continue. Pending that reform, if the Government of Bombay are genuinely anxious to deal justly with the Kaira peasants, they should invite the full co-operation, which will not be denied to them, of Mr. Vallabhbhai and his co-workers in the enquiries into the condition of Mehmadabad and Matar before fresh orders are issued.

After Ten Years.

A man came up to a minister, and shaking his hand heartily, exclaimed, "How are you, sir? Ye remember me, I'm sure."

"Well, I can't say I do", said the minister doubtfully.

"Oh, but ye must. Ye married me ten years ago. Don't ye mind o' the man who forgot his schedule?"

"Ah", said the minister, "I remember you now. You got an awful fricht that night."

"I did that, an' I've got her yet."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

UNITY IN MAHARASHTRA ?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 1.

At last the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is fixed to be held on the 9th of February. It seems to be an open secret that some among the Responsivists themselves are against tendering their resignations of the offices and are inclined to fight with the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee. One section is said to be wholly in favour of surrendering, gracefully and willingly, the offices in the hands of those Congressmen who have full faith in the Congress-programme and who mean to carry it out to the best of their abilities, for what it is worth. Whispers are being heard that in both the parties, talk about what to do is going on seriously. In the general body the No-Changers do not probably hope in the majority. If the Responsivists attend the meeting in a large number and if their view about not handing over the M. P. C. C. to the No-Changers, so long as the voters are on their side, holds good, something unexpected may likely happen. In that case, it may be taken to be certain that Congress work will be at a stand-still and the energy of the workers will be wasted in fighting with the higher authorities of the Congress. There will be no chances of unity in Maharashtra. The No-Changers will, in all probability, start a rival Provincial Congress Committee and get it affiliated to the A. I. C. C. and get the existing one disaffiliated or at least rendered useless for all practical purposes. It may be imagined that if the Responsivists mean to hand over the Committee, they must do so of their own accord and not make the new office-bearers of the No-Changers if and when in the saddle, helpless by the majority which the Responsivists have in the Executive Committee and the general body. Naturally it is felt in political circles that, if the offices are to be resigned in their favour, they should be renounced with a blessing and not a curse!

But is it necessary that one party must control the Congress? Is it not possible to bring about unity and harmony in Maharashtra? Is it after all good to have one group absolutely out of the Congress work when the other is in it? These are some of the ideas that appear to be agitating to some of the younger minds in both the groups. The Viceroy's Assembly speech has disappointed even those who stick to the Delhi manifesto. The meeting of last Wednesday in the Shivaji Mandir made it plain that none among the sterling Nationalists of Poona was now so poor to do the Viceregal address and the Delhi manifesto any more reverence! Thus, it may be taken for certain that out of the two points of difference of opinion with the Congress, one point, viz. that of the boycott of Round Table Conference is gone. Then only question of boycott of Councils remains to exacerbate Maharashtra public minds against one another and to divide Maharashtra Congressmen into two hostile camps, especially when the elections are far off. Speaking practically, from Maharashtra proper not even half a dozen Congressmen are elected to the Legislative Council and hardly one can be elected to the Legislative Assembly. It may be advanced that Council-entry is a matter of principle and not of persons. But then it may be put forth by the other side, why should Maharashtra be turned into a cock-pit for half a dozen persons? Surely, the corner can be turned, if both groups decide to do so. Well, some 'via media' out of the "impasse" will have to be found out. At present, the situation is very uncertain. Both parties are said to be holding private conferences to settle the question with as much less of mutual friction as possible. Till Sunday next, however, all must grope in darkness.

REVISION OF HOUSE TAX.

The voters of the Sadashiv Peth are much excited over the revision of the house-tax. A campaign has been started to send protests to the Municipality. The house-tax has been enhanced out of all proportion.

On the 30th January there were 18 attacks and 1] deaths due to small-pox.

In the Thite case, Rao Saheb K. T. Gupte has finisited his prosecution arguments.

On the 27th and 28th the Poona District Judicial Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. N. J. Wadia, the District Judge.

PARVATI TEMPLE.

The doors of the Temple have been opened for the 'darshan' of 'Touchable' Hindus in the morning and in the evening, as the 'satyagraha' has been stopped.

In the defamation case against Mrs. Walpe of Lonavla by Mrs. Semoy, the accused was acquitted by the City Magistrate on the ground that she did not make public any libel against the complainant.

Messrs. K. N. Godbole and K. R. Altekar of the Poona Electric Supply Company have been arrested on the charge misappropriating thousands of rupees belonging to the Company. The third accused Mr. Abhyankar is not yet found.

Some old weapons have been found in a well near an old temple of Shankar in the Shanwar Peth. There are swords, guns and pistols. These finds may be placed in an Exhibition.

Mr. Babasaheb Naidu bagged a big tiger at Phulgaon. The tiger is seven feet long and had been terrorising the neighbouring villages for the last three or four years.

WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

Preparations For Wednesday's Races.

(By "PILOT.")

WRIGLEY'S GUM (Stokes) accounted for BALDERSTON (Sibbritt) in a rousing gallop over a mile on the race track.

* * * *

BUOYANT (Reynolds) galloped five furlongs in free style.

* * * *

AFFABLE (Hill) galloped an easy six furlongs. Looks well.

* * * *

BURGOS (Behsman) gave satisfaction in a mile and a quarter spin.

* * * *

VESINGTON PLANET (McQuade) with LIPSTOWN (Barnett) galloped six furlongs at top speed from 8 to 2. They finished together.

* * * *

BALLYBROPHY (Whiteside) was impressive when sharpened over four furlongs. Still fit and well.

* * * *

PUFFIN (Howell) beat SHINING STAR (Townsend) in a burst over six furlongs.

* * * *

FLOURISH (Harding) strode out freely and well in a six furlongs run at three quarters speed.

* * * *

FLYING STEVE (Sibbritt) and CO-RESPONDENT (Stokes) galloped six furlongs together on the race track. Flying Steve was better.

* * * *

THREE STAR II (Walker) disposed of a stable mate in a dash over six furlongs on the race track.

* * * *

STAR OF INDIA (Morris) moved in fine style when galloped over six furlongs from 8 to 2. Looks particularly well.

* * * *

JONATHAN (Reynolds) was slightly better than SUNNYVILLE (Stephens) when they galloped five furlongs together. Keep an eye on this pair.

* * * *

KILDERKIN (Ashwood), CANTIRE (Marrable) and TOMAS MINDEN (Whiteside) galloped nine furlongs on the race track. KILDERKIN was a shade better than CANTIRE who has improved considerably.

* * * *

ALCOR (Hill) displayed good speed in a burst over five furlongs. One to follow.

* * * *

GUINEA FLIGHT (R Boy) was sent to cover six furlongs. Moved well.

* * * *

GHAND WAZIR (Morris) covered ground in attractive style in a six furlongs run. Should be watched.

* * * *

PENCEDOR (Obaid) was much too speedy for NIX (R. Boy) in a gallop over six furlongs.

* * * *

ANYTHING (Reynolds) shaped better than DONUERAILE (Stephens) in a brisk mile gallop. A fit horse and one to make a note of.

* * * *

RAPHAEL (Reynolds) had a stable mate on the stretch in a nine furlongs spin. Must win this season.

* * * *

WESTERHAM (Sibbrit) had ROS COMMON (Wallace) and FRIAR MELODY'S PRIDE (Stokes) for company in a brisk mile spin. The first named was the best of the trio.

* * * *

LAZY MARTIN (Reynolds) gave indication that he is fit and well when galloped with a stable mate over nine furlongs.

* * * *

Both BASUTO (Hoyt) and BASATSKI (Brace) raced well together in a nine furlongs gallop. A forward pair.

* * * *

THRIFTY JEAN (Reynolds) spurted three furlongs in satisfactory style. Fit and well.

* * * *

HAPPY VALLEY (Reynolds) and FIONNUALA (Stephens) were restricted to cantering exercise over five furlongs. They look well.

* * * *

GOVERNOR II (Morris) was accompanied by RAJKUMAR (Herbert) and VERDANT GREEN (R. Boy) in an easy nine furlongs run. All are in fine condition.

* * * *

CHINESE HONEYMOON (Hill) moved in good style when given an easy gallop over five furlongs.

* * * *

POLAND (R Boy), proved superior to NANNY (Burn) in run over six furlongs. Keep an eye on this one.

* * * *

SARSAM (Reynolds) went better than ARAB PRINCE (Stephens) in a mile and a quarter spin. Fit.

* * * *

THE GIRL FRIEND (C. Hoyt) cantered ten furlongs freely.

* * * *

LE TOUQUET (Hoyt) was greatly impressive in a gallop over a mile and a quarter. Still maintains his form.

* * * *

POOR SCATS (M. Hoyt) was sent to cover nine furlongs on the race track. A smart gallop.

GOLE VOLLEY BALL FINAL.

Nagpada Neighbourhood House Wins.

The final of the Gole Valley Ball Tournament was played on Friday evening at the Mustan Tank Playground, Bombay. The trophy was won for the second year in succession by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. The contestants in the finals were the Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Baig's Six and in the opinion of many present the game was considered to be one of the finest played in Bombay. Baig's Six showed a better knowledge of the tactics of the game and their team work at the net was remarkable, while the Neighbourhood House have to thank the several players for their brilliant individual effort for their victory. The last round of the game was crowded with thrilling incidents as the game hung in the balance, and both the teams were putting forward their best to win. Volleying at the net and some exceptional play at the touch lines was a feature of this round and the score slowly rose to 14-14. At this stage the players seemed to have been exhausted by their previous strenuous efforts and the last point was easily secured by the Neighbourhood House.

At the conclusion of the game the trophy was presented to the winners by Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police.

CARL ROSA GRAND OPERA CO.,

Miss Anna Lindsey's Splendid Performance.

Following close upon the heels of Carpi's Italian Opera Co. The Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company made their first appearance in India at the Opera House. This Company possess a very fine European reputation and there presence here was eagerly anticipated more so since they were to play the popular Operas in English. The playing of Opera in English has its disadvantages as the music has to be slightly altered to suit the language consequently singers have to labour under obvious difficulties.

On Saturday night this celebrated Company presented Verdi's famous "Il Trovatore". It seems the tradition of Opera companies to present this work on the opening night of a season, perhaps because of the vocal value of its music.

To Mr. John Perry was allotted the part of the troubadour. The singer was evidently nervous last night and in the first few acts it was not possible to hear him at his best. However, his singing of the well known "Miserek" showed him to be a capable operatic singer. Miss Anna Lindsey played the role of Auzucena, the gypoy a most exacting part. Hero was beyond doubt the best performance of the night. This lady is the possessor of a robust messo-soprano and she always sang with musicianly feeling. Her fine singing and acting helped to make her tale in the first act the grim thing it ought to be. Miss Eveline Birk as Leonora was somewhat disappointing. Her Voice is sweet and pleasing but somehow on Saturday night did not come up to expectation. Count di Luna was capably portrayed by Mr. Douglas Pemberton who both looked and behaved as a jilted duke ought to.

Mr. Emmanuel Hemmingway took the minor part of Ferrando, the Captain of the Duke's Guard. His performance in this minor role was impressive both on account of his clear resonant bass, and his magnificent stage presence.

The orchestra under the baton of Mr. Leon Merwitz play quite well. Unfortunately sometimes the singers preferred their own time to his.

Gounod's "Faust" was played to a crowded house at the Matinee, on Sunday evening.

Mepistopheles the real hero of Faust was portrayed by Mr. Emmanuel Hemangway who had a minor part on the opening night. His magnificent bass met all the demands imposed on it last evening and he gave a finished performance cutting out the low comedy with which some actors mar this part. Miss Eveline Birks as the unsophisticated Marguite made an excellent impression by her sympathetic voice and graceful acting. Siebel was played by Miss Ethel Beard who possesses a charming mezzo-soprano. Mr. Roland Dickinson as Faust started very shakily though he improved in the latter acts. A successful portazaluns that of Volentine by Mrs. Douglas Pemberton whose powerful baritone was heard to advantage in the "Death Sane."

The rest of the cast worked hard and the chorus did its work well. "Faust" will be repeated later in the week.

"I SHALL COMMIT NO RAIDS."

Snowden Promises To Leave Capital Alone.

COMING BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Rugby.—Mr. Phillip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred in a speech at Leeds last night to his forthcoming budget. He spopke hopefully of trade outlook and promised that in his budget he would make no raids upon capital to meet current or recurrent expenditure. He said two months remain before the end of the financial year and the bulk of revenue from main sources has still to be realised and he did not know what might happen in regard to receipts from income-tax, which is collected mainly during the next few months.

Unless they reached considerable improvement it was not likely that the budget estimates of twelve months ago would not be realised. National finance of the country would have to pay its way but he added: "I shall commit no raids, I shall have to live out of the capital and I shall not take out of the capital to meet current or recurrent expenditure and treat it as ordinary revenue."

The main consideration of the moment was that the State should use all power it had to help the restoration and increase prosperity of industry The responsibility of the Chancellor of Exchequer when faced with the imperative need of raising revenue was to do it in such a way as would rather be a help and encouragement to the industry than additional burden upon it. With prosperous trade and cheaper money rates which he hoped and believed would come before very long it would be possible to make some impression on the national debt and by then debt reduction would become praticable.—B. O W.

SONAPUR AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—It should be matter of grave concern to the Hindu community of Bombay that the affairs of the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds at Sonapur on the Queens Road are hardly being conducted satisfactorily.

It is necessary under the rules that the annual report of a year should be adopted by the ordinary general meeting of the general body held at an early date after the close of the year. But the Secretaries do not care to convene such meetings regularly. Thus to adopt the report for the year ending 31st December 1925, the Secretaries convened the general meeting in July 1927 and to adopt the report for the year 1926 they convened the meeting in February 1928. Lastly, no general meeting has yet been convened to adopt the report for 1927. What a sad state of things that in the year 1930 when the adoption of the report for 1929 is due, even the report for 1927 remains unsubmitted?

Though the Secretaries and the Managing Committee are elected every fifth year it is compulsory under the rules that the auditors at least should be elected every year and one can understand the importance as also the necessity of getting the accounts of such a big Trust duly examined and audited regularly every year. These auditors are elected as a rule to do duty for the particular year and if the meeing of the general body is not convened once in a year according to rules the position comes to this that there are no regularly authorised auditors to audit the accounts.

Is it a fact that Mr. Shete while auditing accounts for 1927, 1928, and 1929 found grave irregularities and asked for explanation, that as no satisfactory explanation was given by the Secretaries Mr. Shete resigned his charge? There is no doubt the position would have been still worse but for the constant watchfulness and the interest of Mr. R. V. Mehta (Sir Chunilal Mehta's brother) one of the member of the Managing Committee who has been doing all that one man can do to see that the affairs are properly managed.

According to the rules two Secretaries are appointed to the Trust one a Maratha Hindoo and the other a Gujarati Hindoo and the present Secretaries are Mr. S. A. Mantri and Mr. Ranchoddas T. Mody. This latter gentleman is now about 70 years old. It is difficult to understand why should he still continue to be a Secretary when he is unable to give the required attention to his work and duties specially owing to his ill-health.

As regards Mr. Mantri he was appointed by the Managing Committee in March 1929 in the vacancy caused by the death of the previous incumbent and the general body does not yet know of his appointment.—Yours, etc.,

"AN INTERESTED HINDOO".

LIBERALS AND THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Eye yem vary shory' that some of your corresponden's have taken a fancy for deriding and decrying the valiant Liberal Knight of Bombay, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. In these days of Liberalism, you know, every one has a perfect right to hold one's own opinion and great men have an undoubted right to express it, more particularly when their leadership and greatness is at stake. No matter, therefore, whether such expressions are bad or indifferent, following the trend of Goldsmith's schoolmaster, even though vanquished (for argument's sake) one must argue still. And so it is perfectly natural that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad should come before the public with manifestoes, lectures and sermons, more paticularly written statements as in these rotten days public does not listen to speeches. Whether these written statements contain any sensible matter or are unworthy of notice is altogether a different matter. As I said before every man has a right to think as he likes and why should we grumble if Sir Chimanlal's outlook is optimistic? Just as Lord Brentford sees "Red' in everything so Sir Chimanlal sees many colours in every thing. Some of these colours are 'not very happy' and, therefore, the knight does not describe them; other colours are excellent and, therefore, is their beauty explained. I really admire the fortitude of Sir Chimanlal who, like the exiled Duke in "As You Like It" sees in 'the toad, though ugly and venomous, a precious jewel in the head.' Equally philosophically he sees 'sermons in stones and good in everything.' How very fine!

Sir C. Setalvad, as Anthony said on the death of Julius Caesar, is an honourable man and of course we all respect him, and eagerly expect more manifestoes and speeches at next week's meeting. With apologies, I am.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. BAXI.

Vile Parle,
Feb. 1.

ROUSSEAU IN YOUTH.

—:o:—

Where His Confessions Exaggerated?

There have been a few men, a very few, whose words are deeds. They are not always the greatest men men, but they have produced the greatest results. One of these few is unquestionably Rousseau. His was a "seminal" mond; his thoughts sowed revolutions. One sentence of his overthrew the monarchy of a thousand years. "Man was born free, and he is everywhere in chains": it is but a sentence, and it is but half tru: but it was an earthquake, and its effects are still felt in every corner of the world.

We all know something of Rousseau: his "Confessions" are one of the books which everybody has read who has read anything. More ambitious students read also the "Social Contract," the "New Heloise," and at least part of "Emile": for further knowledge they rely on John Morley's monograph. But here comes Mr. Sells, armed with all the results of later French research, and informs us that Morley is out of date. Detectives have been at work, verifying or correcting every statement, searching into the history of every person, however insignificant, with whom Rousseau came into contact, adjusting this, reshaping that.

TRICKS OF MEMORY.

The result has been, in one way, what might be expected. Rousseau wrote from memory, and he made innumerable errors of detail, putting some events too early, others too late, "jumping over times, turning the accomplishment of many years into an hour-glass". On the other hand, the result is more favourable than one would have anticipated. Rousseau comes out on the whole, better than we thought him. He was no Bunyan, but like Bunyan, in his anxiety to tell the exact truth, he made himself out worse than he really had been. He told things that are better forgotten, and the mere telling gave them a spurious importance.

The book is beautifully got up, and the illustrations are delightful. The interest is, of course, profound. But the style is jerky and abrupt, Mr. Sells is so anxious to omit nothing that he fails to fit his facts neatly in; and the reader's task is therefore needlessly difficult. I must not, however, forget to praise his learning and diligence, and I would draw special attention to his very valuable appendices, in which he discusses, most ably and sensibly the psychological questions which arise when we deal with a mind so abnormal as hat of Rousseau.

ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM SCHOOL SPORTS.

—:o:—

Moulvi Rafiuddin's Advice To Students.

The sports arranged by the Anjuman-e-Islam High School Gymkhana on Thursday last at the Islam Gymkhana grounds attracted a fairly large number of persons, both gentlemen and ladies, Muslims and non-Muslims alike. The Hon. Maulavi Rafiuddin presided at the prize distribution ceremony. These sports have been held for the first time in the history of the Anjuman-e-Islam School. The sports consisted of a mile race, sack race, tug of yar, long jump, 100 yards race, high jump and so on and were heartily appreciated by all those present. Some students over 14 years had swooned after the race. They appeared to be under-fed, and it would be in the fitness of things if the school arranged for special nutritions breakfast for such promising boys, as are sure to prove an asset to the institution. After all this was over Mr. Abdul Haq showed some tricks of self-defence. He was assaulted by a man with a big knife in his hand and unarmed as he was be managed to defend himself with soch dexterity as won the applause of all. He has then assaulted by four young men armed with lathis and he defended himself most successfully against heavy odds. The School is shortly introducing this art of self-defence under the guidance of Mr. Abdul Haq who has a special aptitude for this.

After this the General Secretary, Mr. A. Qayyum, B.A., had read his report for the year in the course of which he referred at length to the sports and games played within school precincts. It was noteworthy he said that so far as games were concerned complete autonomy prevailed in the School since the whole thing was managed by the students themselves. The Secretary also gratefully entered to the award of the champion cup by Mr. M. M. Kiledar, which was by the way won by Master Abdul Hamid of the 7th standard. The Secretary, in conclusion, thanked Mr. A. M. Kaziji, K. B. Hakim Muhammad Dayam and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar for the help received from them.

The prizes were then distributed by the President.

Maulavi Rafiuddin, wh then addressed the gathering in Urdu. He first thanked the organisers of the sports for the honour done to him in inviting him to preside at that most interesting function, and then exhorted the students to learn the art of defence and take to wrestling, at the same time asking them never to be agressive but to be on the defence always. He said that he was happy to see the school growing into a big tree now and exhorted the Muslim students to maintain their supremacy in wrestling and other kindred arts.

After the Presidents speech was over, Mr. Kazi Sahiruddin, thanked the President. He referred to the low financial condition of the school and requested the Minister of Education to raise, in view of the growing needs of the Institution, the grant from Rs. 6,000 a year to Rs. 30,000 which was a modest demand. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin followed his son and delivered a speech in Urdu thanking the President, Hakim Sahib and others. Maulavi Rafiuddin then replied to the formal vote of thanks and said that he was under the impression that it was all a disinteested affair, but it had a tale attached to it. He assured the School authorities that it was not apurple thing but promised that he would his best to do some thing for the School which was no doubt a descriving institution.

After the President was garlanded, this interesting function came to a close late in the evening.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

What Our Contemporaries Say.

THE "TRIBUNE."

I.

The huge demonstrations held all over the country in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day ought to be an eye-opener to those who, in disregard of the plainest lessons of history, have been advising the Government to put the machinery of repression in motion against the Independence movement. At the lowest computation several hundred thousand persons took part in the demonstration in one form or another and they took part in it with full knowledge that, in doing so they were incurring the displeasure of the Government. Who will draw up an indictment against this solid mass of humanity and what Government in the world can provide accommodation in its prisons for so huge a number of people, a number that would rapidly increase the moment the Government tried to suppress the movement by force? Nor is it at all clear under what law these men are to be arraigned. The mere expression of a desire for independence is, according to the finding of the highest judicial authorities, no offence under the law; nor does the hoisting of the national flag which is only the symbol of national unity and of the nation's undying determination to be free, violate any law whether of God or man. The demand for "Purna Swarajya" in the sense in which that expression is used in the resolution which was read out at the mammoth meetings on Sunday and the hoisting of the national flag are, indeed, among the indefeasible, inalienable rights of a people who believe in their destiny as a nation, and no civilised Government can try to put them down by force without incurring universal condemnation both at the hands of contemporaries and at the bar of history.

THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

II.

The Independence Day has come and gone. Amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm, in almost every city, town and taluka, among gatherings of men and women, in some cases rarely before witnessed in certain localities, the programme laid down by the Working Committee of the Congress was simultaneously carried out with a sense of orderliness and discipline unique in national history. Those who sometimes assert that India is not a nation, have here before them an unmistakable manifestation of the true national spirit. Unlike previous All-India Days, on this occasion no propaganda was done by prominent leaders. An order was merely issued on behalf of the Working Committee. That order was conveyed to every city and taluka Congress Committee. And lo! on the appointed day with a spontaneity as surprising as at the same time time exhilarating the whole nation joined to carry out the Independence Day programme. The celebrations have been in the nature of a referendum. If referendum were needed in favour of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi

THE "SEARCHLIGHT."

III.

From thousands of platforms, all over the country, in cities and in the remotest corners of the land, India has declared her solemn resolve to be free. The demonstrations of Sunday last convey a message of hope and faith—hope that the people of this great and ancient land have determined upon the good old fight for freedom's cause, and faith that the solemn resolve of an awakened people cannot fail of its purpose and that success as the last of failures looms ahead in the horizon. We hope Sunday last has conveyed its lesson to all concerned, to the people that there is no need for despair and to our masters that they will delude themselves by the so called rally of the sober and the sagacious at their peril. The significance of the demonstrations must be patent to all who can fathom the deep rumblings which found expression in howsoever small a degree on Sunday last. The authorities have been delightfully frank as to their intentions—frank indeed to the extent of stupidity. Patna had a very good indication of the mind of the Government. Mounted police had been requisitioned, military police had been drafted in and the local police stood ready from the early morn in full war paint. If these preparations were in the nature of precaution those responsible for them need not be envied for their intelligence. If on the other hand, they were men to strike terror by their exhibition of the majesty and might of the Government they were well calculated to provoke the laughter of the gods. The parade of the horses notwithstanding, the citizens of Patna rallied round the banner of liberty, hoisted with due ceremony, and under its sacred auspices recorded their right to be free, their right to fight for that status and, what is more, their determination to engage in that holy of holy fights.

"LIBERTY."

IV.

An emancipated India will not long remain the idle dream of the poet and the visionary. This assertion may be boldly made from the reports of celebration of the Independence Day all over the country. India seems no longer to be under the spell of foreign domination which formed the greatest obstacle to growth of her selfconsciousness and self-expression. National self-consciousness has received a new impetus at Lahore, and popular will seeks new channels for adequate expression. The Anglo-Indian papers may seek to despise the celebration of the Independence Day, they may try to minimise the value of hoisting the National Flag of India on the terrace of the Central Municipal Office and all its subordinate offices in Calcutta on public squares and parks, students' hostels, private residential quarters, business houses, shops, places of amusements, etc. all over the country, they may attach no value to the reading of the Working Committees' resolution at the public gatherings, but the bureaucracy seems to have an altogether different idea of the significance of the ceremony. The elaborate and stringent police arrangements, the issue of notices in many places prohibiting processions and meetings, the house searches and arrests of several Congress workers on the eve of the 26th January bear unmistakable testimony to the fact that the authorities did not regard the celebration of the Independence Day, as a meaningless ceremony.

THE "A. B. PATRIKA."

V.

It was a new initiation, a new baptism, practically the re-birth of a nation that was witnessed on Sunday. Men, women and children of all ages, of all creeds and communities, who call themselves Indians eagerly assembled under the new national flag of India and took the vow of Independence. Probably many did not realise the full significance of the declaration that was read. Probably many could not grasp the implication of the ceremony that they went through. But that was not a thing to make one despair.

The success of a movement does not depend on the number of men who appreciate its true meaning. It rests on the earnestness and sincerity of the persons who assume its leadership. Ideas are immortal. Truth is indestructible. Even if, only a fragment of the millions who took enthusiastic part in the solemn functions clearly understood what they did, that was enough for the purpose. In the years to come these men will act as the messengers of the Truth. They will spread the message in every corner of the land. They will prove the stoutest champions of the cause. And in their campaign of victory they will gradually gather around them the multitude who are to-day only dumb spectators. And then and then only the preachings of Sunday will bear fruit and people will completely realise what a momentous event in the history of India Sunday's ceremony constituted.

THE "HINDU."

VI.

The enthusiasm that marked the celebration of the Independence Day throughout the country yesterday impressively testifies to the great hold the Congress has on the people and the unique influence which Mahatma Gandhi's pacific gospel has over them. Not only were the instructions issued by the Working Committee scrupulously observed, but the proceedings were everywhere characterised by perfect orderliness without which no great mass movement can succeed. The authorities in British India had as a rule wisely refrained from panicky or provocative action, and their attitude was fully justified by the result. It was left to the guardians of law and order in a model Indian State like Mysore to rush in where their British confreres had feared to tread. It may be that their peculiar view of the obligations of loayliy inclined them to be more royalist than the King; but undiscerning zeal such as the Bangalore police exhibited must, one fancies, be as embarrassing to those whom it was intended to please as it must be humiliating to a people who no less than their compatriots in British India feel the urge of freedom. Yesterday's celebrations should make one thing clear beyond doubt—that, in spite of differences, real and apparent on minor issues, there is substantial unity in the country as regards the immediate or ultimate objective, and that the longer the Government remain unresponsive to the national demand the greater must the gulf grow between Britain and India.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-MORROW'S STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

your comrades. Make the General Strike a great success.

WHO IS BLUFFING,—AGENT OR UNION?

—:o:—

Response From All Centres On G. I. P. Line.

The following press notes have been issued by the Hon. Gen. Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union for enlightenment of the public:—

"Ever since the affirmation at Manmad of resorting to a General Strike our Office has been deluged with telegrams from several places. Shahabad, Dhond, Sholapur have wired "Hoping Union's declaration success, stop work 4th February. Staff".

Gulburga staff has wired as follows:—"Determined to stand with Union's resolve".

A message from Bhopal Staff reads:—"Huge meetings Itarsi, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Barkhera, Ujjain, workers solid, Staff".

As we were just closing for press reports a messege from Burhanpur was received, which run:—"Wish Union success, on principles, Jhansi division solid", and Nagpur messege "Commercial staff ready for strike."

Readers will now see who is bluffing. On the flimsy ground of Trades Dispute Act, the Agent is going to object to the strike. The wires quoted above have been also sent to the Agent by the Staff direct, and it is really dangerous for one not to get at the right perspective of the situation, and make statements on no ground.

FREE CINEMA SHOW?

The Hon. Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

"From reliable source, we learn that posters have been posted in the G.I.P. Railway Parel Workshop by Ag. Works Manager instructing workshop men not to leave the workshop premises, though the working will be stopped at 4-30 p.m. on 3rd inst. (Monday). A cinema show, it is understood, has been arranged in the Workshop by the railway authorities, and workers are asked to remain in the workshop for the cinema show. Perhaps this proposed show may be a ruse to attract the workers to the side of the Railway authorities and to persuade them from going on strike on Tuesday.

WORKERS FIRM.

Meetings: Procession: Demonstration.

Several thousand workers took part in a demonstration organised by the Strike Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymens' Union on Sunday morning in connection with the proposed General Strike on Tuesday.

The workers collected at the Jivraj Nensey Wadi at Matunga at sunrise, and held a public meeting which was addressed by Messrs. Ruikar and Ginwala. The speakers declared that the cause of the Railway workers was a just one. The fact that they had turned out in large numbers at the meeting showed their determination to carry on a bitter struggle to win their demand.

PROCESSION FORMED

The meeting then formed itself into a procession headed by workers holding banners with mottos such as "Victory to the Union" "Make the General Strike a Success", "We are determined to win", etc. As the procession passed through the thickly populated Parel area its ranks swelled to enormous proportions. Passing through Byculla and Kalbadevi it terminated at the Esplanade Maidan after a two-hour's march.

Opposite the Bori Bunder station the workers held an impressive demonstration and raised cries of "Victory to Workers."

Addressing the workers at the Esplanade Maidan Mr. Ginwalla said that the Agent's reply to the Union was a clear "No" to their demands couched in language of extravagant kindness.

"HIRELINGS OF CAPITALISTS.

—:o:—

Red Flag Leaders Of Congress.

A correspondent writes:—

Attempts have been sought to be made by the Girni Kamgar Union leaders to impress upon the public that they had no desire to insult the Congress Flag at the Chaupatty meeting on Independence. The following extract from the speeches made by some of them how an interesting sidelight on this matter and on their real attitude towards the Congress:—

There was a meeting opposite the Dinshaw Petit mill last week of about 600 men. Mr. Kandalkar informed the men of the incident at Chowpatty on the 26th January when their Red Flag was torn up by the Congress. He advised the men not to support the Congress in their move for Independence as, not only had they insulted the Red Flag, they were also the hirelings of capitalists and would resort to exploiting the workers in turn when they gained Independence. He appealed for unity and subscriptions for the Union, so that when they were united their flag would try to obtain the Raj and every body must be prepared to die for it.

Mr. Deshpande said the same. Dr. Govande appealed to the men to find work etc. for the unemployed as they were starving.

"WE DID NOT INTEND INSULTING NATIONAL FLAG."

—:o:—

Girni Kamgar Union President's Assurance.

The striking feature of the huge public meeting at the maidan opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mills at Lal Baug on Sunday morning, convened under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, was the striking response from the working class who gave unstinted support to the National Flag which was hoisted by the volunteers of the Parel Congress Committee. A Red Flag was hoisted by the side of the National Flag. It was a huge gathering of not less than four to five thousand persons. The meeting commenced at 9-30 a.m. Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Committee, sang the "Vande-Mataram" and National Flag songs and proposed Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami to take the chair.

NO ILL-FEELING AGAINST RED FLAG

The President, in the course of his speech, said that they were gathered there to reiterate their resolve to fight for National Independence under the Congress flag. They were also there to give their support and sympathy to the proposed General Strike by the G. I. P. Railway Workers. He exhorted the audience to bear in mind the cardinal principles of the Congress which led to the road of National Victory. He was particularly glad to see the immense response of the working class, and told them that the Congress stood for the Complete Freedom from exploitation of all classes in the country. They of the Congress had no ill-feeling against the Red Flag. On the other hand they respected the Red Flag which represented the blood and toil of the exploited workers of the country. But the National Flag which symbolised the Nation's Independence should command greater respect from all classes of people.

Proceeding, he pointed out that the Red Flag and the Congress had to make common cause. Independence to them meant the Independence to them meant the Independence not of one Section of the community but Independence to the large masses of their countrymen, constituting the workers and the peasants. It was only by the wholehearted support of the workingclass and the peasantry that real Independence could be won. He then exhorted the audience to realise that in their struggle for Independence, Non-Violence was their sheet anchor and if they followed the path of Truth and Non-Violence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, victory was certain.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar referred to the importance of the National Flag in which was embodied the traditions and honour of Mother India. If anyone dared to insult such a Flag, no-one would tolerate it. It was the duty of every Indian, irrespective of class or creed, to defend the honour of the National Flag even at the cost of his on her life. The Red Flag represented the toiling workers and as such it had its place in the struggle for Independence. The Red Flag should never be the symbol of disunion or split in the ranks. The Red Flag should combine with the National Flag which stood above all else and with a united resolve fight British exploitation.

G. K. UNION PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE

Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he referred to the Chowpati incident and declared that the workers who went there with the Red Flag had no intention of insulting the National Flag which they all respected as the symbol of National Independence. He declared that though they had their own Red Flag they would never tolerate any insult to the Flag which embodied National Independence. They went to Chowpati to demonstrate to the world that the Red Flag did stand by the Congress and National Independence. If anybody doubted their "bona fides" any longer, he would declare once again that in the fight for National Independence the working class led by the Red Flag would stand by the National Flag and carry on the fight under the National Flag. They would not brook any insult to the National Flag. The Red Flag and the National Flag would march hand in hand in the big struggle. He disowned any responsibility for the attempt made at Chowpati to pull down the National Flag, and declared that the man who tried thus to insult the emblem of National Independence was the enemy of the country. He appealed to the workers to fight the battle by supporting the National Congress.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, moved the following resolution:—

"This mass meeting, held under the auspices of the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee, considers the proposed General Strike of the G. I. P. Railway Workers as a just demonstration of the discontent of the Transport Workers against the callous treatment by the Administration, and, therefore, accords its full support to the brave workers of the G. I. P. Railway."

SYMPATHY TOWARDS G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKERS.

Commending the resolution for the acceptance of the audience, he explained the reason for the G. I. P. Railway Workers declaring the present General Strike. He said the strike of the transport workers was part of the general working class movement, and as such it was the duty of all workers to sympathise with, and support, the G. I. P. Railway Strike.

By this time the huge procession of the Railway workers had reached the vicinity of the meeting place.

The resolution was passed amidst great enthusiasm, and the audience greeted the Railwaymen with sympathetic cries. The meeting then dispersed and several numbers of the audience joined the procession.

The Congress Volunteers, who were present at the meeting, then formed into a small procession and with the National Flag marched out of the Maidan, and greeted the Railway workers who were on their march. The Railway workers in their turn cheered the Congress Volunteers, and raised loud cries of "Vande Mataram", "Rashtria Zenda ki jai", etc. The Volunteers then returned to the Parel Congress Office. On the way back, huge crowds of sightseers cheered the National Flag.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF "TIMES OF INDIA."

Mr. Ginwala's Rejoinder.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" the other day, in the course of another leader, once again, attempted to further mislead the public by further misstatements and half-truths. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway was all along aware that if the demands of the workers were not granted after the notice of 23rd December, 1929, they will go on a general strike, not for one day, as now contended, but till such time as the demands were granted. This fact was made perfectly clear to the Agent, when I and Mr. Ruikar and Mr. Puranchare had interview with him on 18th, 19th and 20th January. Further, I as well as Mr. Ruikar gave first notices, to the Agent on 19th January last, both on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Union and on behalf of the whole Union and all Railway Employees, of a general strike and not for one day's strike. It is, therefore, too late in the day now for the Agent, or the "Times of India," to contend that there was only likelihood of a day's strike and not of a general strike. The statement made by Dr. Choksey, in moving his resolution in the Bombay Corporation the other day, is reconstitent with the present attitude of the Union. The inference made by the "Times of India" that the Union's decision to prolong the strike must be some what belated after-thought is entirely baseless. As regards the question of individual notices, I again repeat and say that it is now too late in the day to come forward with the stunt of individual notices.

The defence of the "Times of India" for the Agent is rather weak. It is ridiculous for the Agent to say that he now considers that individual notices are necessary. On the contrary, on 20th January he had not the courage to say so. On that day the Agent told us that he has taken the opinion of an eminent counsel regarding the question of notices required under Trade Disputes Act, and the Agent cannot beguile the public by saying that he had not taken legal advice before the 20th January regarding the character of the notice to be given by the men to the Agent. The whole idea behind this stunt is to induce the Union to change the date, viz., the 4th February, which has been fixed for the general strike. At the interview we had with the Agent on 18th, 19th and 20th January, we clearly pointed out to the Agent that he would not succeed in inducing us to change the date already fixed. The experience of the Union regarding the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India to investigate Textile Dispute is not, to say the least, very encouraging. The Union has no expperience of the Conciliation Board, so far, and the report of the Conciliation Board in connection with the dispute of B. B. & C. I. Railway workers is not yet out. Is there any wonder that the Union does not put much faith in any such Boards. It is, therefore, not fair on the part of the "Times of India" to suggest that the Union official are forcing a strike on a utility com-

(Continued on Page 5.)

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THE CHAUPATTY FLAG INCIDENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

Red-flag leaders bade their followers force their way through the densely-packed gathering which was at least two hundred thousand strong and utterly impenetrable because of its immense density. Even if a pin was dropped it could not have reached the sands below. So closely packed was this great gathering. Through such a gathering the Red-flag leaders wanted to march their procession of 2000 men and get to the platform "to plant the Red-flag and make arrangements for the processionists (2000) to sit." Verily the Red-flag leaders were bound on a superhuman task which to us, common people, was nothing but undiluted impudence.

THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS.

The Red-flaggers who in their mad fury had worked themselves up for anything rushed on the mob and created, in a few moments, a state of indescribable panic. With all their mad fury they found the force of the Congress volunteers a little too strong for them. These volunteers rose to the fullest height of their duty in that hour of panic and formed themselves into several cordons to protect the women and children from being trampled under the feet of infuriated men in a rebellious mood. In their statement the Red-flag leaders have admitted that because they could not see any responsible officer outside, they forced their way in. Did these leaders expect that a "responsible officer" had to stand in attendance at the entrance expecting to receive a crowd bent on mischief?

A DODGE.

The fury of the Red-flaggers had attained to such a pitch that they had thrown all caution to the winds. Seeing that the volunteers at the entrance were strong enough to resist the attack, the Red-flag leaders tried yet another dodge. They put comrade Suhasini Nambiar in the front and forced the march. The Congress volunteers could not have possibly prevented a woman from entering the meeting. They allowed Mrs. Nambiar to pass on and closely dodging her footsteps, comrades Deshpande and Kandalkar also made their way to the platform with a number of Red-flag army. Had it not been for this perverted sense of chivalry on the part of the gallant generals of the Red-flag army, the Congress volunteers would have perhaps held their own for some time at least.

DENUNCIATION OF CONGRESS.

The text of the Independence resolution was already read in Hindi, Gujerati and English. Mr. Qamar Ahmed was reading it in Urdu when the Red-flaggers rushed on the platform. Shrewdly enough, Mr. Kamar Ahmed read fast the Urdu text and resumed his seat quickly. The resolution was then passed amidst thundering applause and Mr. Abid Ali proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. By this time the Red-flaggers had mustered strong on the dais. The president declared the meeting dissolved and the huge gathering began to move helter skelter in a state of considerable confusion. Encouraged by their bravado, the Red-flag leaders mounted the rostrum and began shouting their slogans at the top of their voice. Congress volunteers busied themselves in escorting the women and children to a place of safety and thank God they successfully did so. No words are too strong to denounce the most disgraceful scenes that were enacted on the dais. The Red-flag that Comrade Suhasini was carrying was, in that confusion and rubbing, separated from its pole. This was the signal for ferocious cries coming from the Red-flaggers. One after the other, comrade Deshpande and Kandalkar got on the rostrum, the latter improvising a "rostrum" on the shoulders of two of his devout followers, and started their harangues which no more than ten persons could hear because the confusion had reached the climax. The Red-flag leaders now aver that they did not insulut the National Flag. They have perhaps hazarded that statement on the assumption that nobody in that gathering except a handful followers of theirs must have heard their speeches. These speeches were nothing if they were not the rankest denunciation of the Congress and the National Flag. After all that they did, does it lie in the mouth of these men to say that they did not insult the National Flag? I am glad that these "Red" leaders have at last felt the force of public opinion. They have openly disowned the man who made an unsuccessful attempt to bring down the tricolour National Flag flying majestically in the air. The Red flag might have its own significance but surely no country can have two national flags.

DISCREDITABLE CONDUCT.

The Red-flag leader live in a fool's paradise when they assert that the audience refused to leave the meeting because they wanted to hear their harangues. It is true that the Chowpaty sands were not cleared of the huge audience for nearly one hour but no sane man can draw the inference from it that the audience was anxious to hear the Red-flag leaders. Looking to the hugeness of the gathering, one need not be surprised if it took nearly an hour for it to disperse.

These are, sir, the facts of the case. No amount of sophistry and protestations can exonerate the Red-flag leaders from the disgraceful conduct in which they allowed themselves to be led. Whatever their differences with the Congress leaders, surely there are other and more honourable ways of expressing them. The conduct of these men on the Independence Day reflects no credit on them. It has on the contrary alienated the sympathies of the friends of the Red Flag Union. If the Communists have no respect for the National Flag, surely India has no need for them. Only one National flag can fly over India and it is none other than the Tri-colour National Flag which symbolises the freedom of India's millions.—Yours etc.,

YOUR REPORTER.

PROFITS FIRST PATRIOTISM AFTERWARDS.

(Continued from page 6.)

vated their woes by toying with Communism." Here again it is the Congressmen who are opposed to Imperial Preference, who have done their utmost for the industry and are yet the accused!! It is the Congress cry of Swadeshi that has given the present impetus to industry. It is their insistence for developing Indian industry that has mitigated the effects of Lancashire's hostility. Let the mill-owners only join these political groups and practise Swadeshi. They spend thousands in asking others to wear their cloth, while they themselves don't care to use it. If only the mill-owners had a little imagination to accept the offers of the National Congress and arrayed themselves among the popular ranks, their condition would have been better.

In the next para, however, we have, with reference to Ahmedabad, "Labour has been kept tranquil through political agencies and organised Labour unions." Yet these "political agencies" happen to be the Congress! The inference to be drawn from this is obvious, if it is realised that the Ahmedabad mill-owners are Nationalists to the core. Let those of Bombay just ponder over this!

DEFENCE OF 18D. RATIO.

The persistent defence of the 18d. ratio is a glaring feature of the publication. It is said: "Despite the 1/6 ratio which some would have us believe is demoralising the cotton industry, looms and spindles are working full time all over India outside Bombay city and the production of indigenous manufactures is on the increase." Nothing could be more misleading. No one has said that the ratio alone is responsible for the state of affairs in Bombay, which is subject to many disadvantages other than those suffered by the up-country mills. Moreover, have the authors of the Review ever attempted to gauge how much more the looms and spindles would have been working but for for this ratio?

Later on follow confessions of the conditions which should be attributed to the enforcement of the ratio. We will take only a few: "The spread in money rates was very wide....." "The Bank rate in India does not seem to be a correct barometer of the money rates in the country....." "It is the money rates in the country that determine the price level and maintain stability and exchange...." "Government adopted all the ordinary methods of making money rates more stable and thereby improving the rupee exchange....." "The low price of India's exports in the world's markets....." These are only a few statements to prove that the ratio is not a natural one and Government have to resort to all sorts of artifices and devices to keep it up.

The reason for love for that proposed Blackettian fetter—a central Bank in the hands of vested interests—is expressed in one sentence. With reference to currency control in India it is observed, on page 10, "Operations which in other countries are conducted by the Central Banks and pass unnoticed as parts of the financial mechanism of the year are dragged into the arena and often distorted by political feeling."

WHY BLAME THE CONGRESS.

But the paragraphs dealing with Securities are simply illuminating. These also happen to be the very opinions most avidly seized upon by Anglo-Indian propagandists. It is suggested that one of the causes of the decline in prices of securities is the threatening political situation in India and the Congress resolution for the repudiation of some of the public debt, and legislation such as the Coastal Reservation Bill. The Review says: "It induced a regular flight from the rupee and many of those with fluid capital began sending it abroad." As regards the Securities it is admitted by the writers that among the reasons were (1) unsettled monetary conditions in Europe, (2) lack of confidence in the price of gilt-edged securities (every loan since 1926 has depreciated below issue price), and (3) Issue of Treasury Bills. No one can blame the Congress for the first and third of these causes. As regards the second, of all civilised Governments, the unique honour belongs to that of India that it has been systematically depreciating its own securities by unloading large amounts of its holdings on the market just to lower the prices to those prevailing in London and to induce people to bank the money in cash in times of stringency.

Continuous issue of Treasury Bills to attract funds and high bank rates has induced lower prices. Are not all these sufficient cause to depress prices? Then why blame the Congress? The situation would be worse were it not for the prolonged hope in the people that sooner or later Government might cease its folly!

Why is capital going abroad? Is it because of the Congress or because it is not worth-while to invest it here on account of Government's policy, the effect of which is to discourage the development of industry? This country is being maintained as the finest outlet for British goods. There is no scope for rapid industrial progress and capital has to go abroad if it is to earn its dividends!

The Review itself admits, on page 11, that investment abroad "is encouraged by the fact that by such means income-tax and super-tax are avoided!" And who is to blame for high taxation?

BOYCOTT ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was glad to read in the columns of your paper a letter written by a "Nationalist" exhorting the youths to start a campaign for the boycott of Anglo-Indian papers.

The authors of the "Independence Day Resolution" have aptly remarked that one subtle and imperceptible (to the ignorant mind) difference between the effects of the existing foreign domination of this unfortunate land and of those under which it suffered in the past, on the people is that our British masters have made us hug at the very fetters that bind us This fact is amply proved in our daily experience by seeing at least seventy-five per cent. of our educated Indians directly encouraging the Anglo-Indian papers. whose sole aim of existence is to perpetuate our bondage. It is not that these educated people are ignorant of the object of these papers; it is not that they do not understand by what sort of propaganda, they have damaged and are still damaging our economic and political interests. They all know this, and yet in spite of their knowledge, they move about with an indifferent mind and complacent mentality, adorned with a copy of the "Times of India" or "Statesman" or any other such stuff. Some of them argue that it is on sound business reasoning that they pay for and read these papers. That "sound business reasoning" is that these papers are equipped with all up-to-date commercial and business news. But let these exponents of "business" understand that the prospects of their business are marred by those very papers which provide them with empty news; and moreover let them know that an insignificant 'anna' which they spend on these well-organised journals has all the capacity of furnishing up-to-date news, which credit they wrongly attribute to the editors or the organisers of these papers.

Let every Indian resolve to finance nothing but Nationalist papers and wait for the result. The efficiency and up-to-date-ness is not due to the colour of the skin. It is the natural result of sympathetic and sound encouragement on the part of the public.

Others argue that "we should not be intolerant of other people's views"; let these well-meaning advocates of "tolerance" use a little common-sense and realize that no one can be so foolish as to patiently bear the attacks of the enemy and not only put up no defence against him, but provide him with the very sinews of war. This is not "tolerance". This is "contentment with slavery".

No less a man than the worthy ex-editor of the "Pioneer" has remarked that these papers feed fat at the cost of our educated people. On the other side, this is the only class on which the Nationalist papers hope to maintain and flourish. They alone can distinguish what is honest and good journalism and what is not.

I fervently appeal to the youths to start a whirl-wind propaganda against these pillars of bureaucracy. Foreign cloth or British goods are less dangerous than these journals. The former deprive us of our food, while the latter pervert our mind and corrode our heart.

If any appreciable response will be given to this suggestion, a detailed scheme of "Boycott of Anglo-Indian Papers" may be formulated and worked out.—Yours, etc.,

"A YOUTH LEAGUER."

I.Z. 11B.

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LIBERALS AND CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thought that after the experience which the Liberals had when they wanted to place their creed before the public of Bombay, and after the successful manner in which the demonstrations of the 26th January were conducted throughout the country, "A party man" would not again appear to defend the Liberals as he has done in your issue of the 30th. One can admire even the poor, but proverbial, ostritch if it thinks that the whole world is blind because it is its habit to think so, but how can any one justify the attitude of the Liberals having regard to what has happened in the country itself during the last week? I do not think I need reply to the letter of your correspondent at any great length, because that task has happily been very well done by no less a personage than the great Mahatmaji through his organ the "Young India." One sentence from that article is enough to prove what the lead of the Congress is and who are behind that great national organisation. The following is the quotation: "The demonstrations of the 26th are an unmistakable proof that the Congress still remains the one body to rule the hearts of the masses."

The reference by your correspondent to the Hon. Mr. Patel has no relevancy at all, as he has made it perfectly clear long before that by becoming the President of the Assembly, he ceased to be a party man. This is as it should be, and the whole country—even the whole world—knows how Mr. Patel has carried both the dignity of his office and his own personal reputation to the admiration of every one. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's disclosures at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee meetings as to what took place at the subject committee meetings at Lahore are equally beside the point. In committee meetings, it is common knowledge that there is complete freedom for discussions, but the majority decisions are always accepted without question. We are concerned only to see whether such decisions have the stamp of majority views. No administration can be carried on successfully without the majority of members supporting it, and there should be nothing surprising at all in what is alleged to have taken place at the subject committee meetings or elsewhere for the matter of that.

The loud talk of freedom that we now hear in this country has been in a large measure due to the activities of the Congress, and in view of this, it is absurd for your correspondent to ask for any proofs that the Congress will succeed in obtaining freedom at an early date. The seed itself for such freedom, as even a baby knows, was sown by the great Congress half a century ago, and the persistent agitation and awakening for freedom are the fruits of that one seed. To-day's issue of the "Young India" has clarified the issue to a large extent, and I would implore your correspondent to ponder over what Mahatmaji writes in the said paper.

If your correspondent thinks that he can get cheap entertainment, consciously or unconsciously, out of me, when the country is engaged in the simple, but manly, task of standing erect, he is not only very much mistaken, but I will almost say, he is very cruel even in his thoughts. Does he take pleasure in playing fiddle when Rome is burning? I hope he has patriotism enough to understand that every one in this country, men, women and children, be they Congresswalas, Moderates or Independents—is anxious to breathe the pure air of Swaraj as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

NON-PARTY MAN.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE NOT WANTED.

—:o:—

Australian Premier's Plainspeaking.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Canberra—It was hopeless to expect Australia to agree to Empire Free trade, declared Mr Scullin, (Premier) commenting on the debate in the British House of Commons on January 29. He said that Australia was engaged in building her own industries and Lord Beaverbrook's plan would be of no value, because it would remove the tariff proction from manufacturers. Mr. Senllin added "we believe in giving first preference to Australian products and thereafter, preference to Britain and the Dominions."

IS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

—:o:—

Mr. Churchill's Action Recalled.

The "Tribune" writes:—

We have purposely reserved for separate treatment that part of Lord Iriwn's address to the Assembly in which he condemned the Civil Disobedience movement. To say, as His Excellency did, that a movement in favour of breaking all or any of the existing laws is unlawful is to lay down a more or less verbal proposition, but it is an entirely different thing when His Excellency described the movement as unconstitutional. The word "unconstitutional," used with reference to a movement in India, which is not under constitutional government can only mean "contrary to the principles and maxims of the British constitution." Is civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes in India, whether started with a limited specific object in view or for the establishment of Swaraj, an unconstitutional movement in this sense? There are no two principles which are more deeply embedded in the British Constitution than that no taxation should be imposed on the people except by the people's own representatives, and that no laws shall be made to which the people's chosen representatives are not a party. As a matter of fact, England has gone through more than one Revolution to establish the supreme right of the people in these respects. Why should any movement be regarded as unconstitutional in India, which, when all is said and done, has no other object in view except to secure these primary rights for the people? Even apart from this aspect of the matter, was His Excellency's distinguished predecessor, Lord Hardinge, supporting an unconstitutional movement when he blessed the passive resistance movement started by our country men in South Africa? And was Mr Churchill, as Home Secretary, supporting an unconstitutional movement, when he declared the passive resistance campaign conducted by the suffragettes to be a perfectly constitutional movement?

HINDU-MUSLIM WEDDING ACITATION.

—:o:—

Sir Hukumchand Operated Upon By Dr. Vornoff.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Jan. 30.

The proposed Howsha Rashid wedding is the talk of the day. It has created quite a stir among the Hindus who convened monster meetings condemning it. The town is full of Hindi leaflets calling upon Mr. Rashid to accept Hinduism before the wedding. Hindus and particularly the Khutekar Dhangar Samaj of Indore met in a body and have collected funds to help the widowed mother Mrs. Jivabai, and young volunteers under the command of Mr. Bhai Koteval are appointed to aid the widow and frustrate the marriage. The District Courts interference was sought and injunction to prevent the marriage has been applied. There were also proceedings taken against Mr. V. P. Bhanderkar, Secretary of the Prime Minister, under Sec. 12 and 25 of the Guardian and Wards act. The Judge, Mr. Jambhekar, passed orders on Mr. Bhandarker who gave out that the girl Miss Howsha had left his protection and was with her friend, Miss Rashid. On enquiries it was learnt that she had left the last place and was putting up with Mrs. Mary Gavade, widow of Mr. Shankerrao Gavade, the Palace officer. On the 24th there was a hearing in Mr. Jambhekar's court when witnesses were examined regarding the age of Miss Howsha. The cross-examination of witnesses is reserved till the 4th proximo. I know from a reliable source that Sir Tukoji Rao Maharaja as well as the members of his family are opposed to this union. Mrs. Jayabai the mother of Miss Howsha has taken a shock and is confined to bed.

MAHARAJAH'S TOUR.

The young Maharaja Yeshvantrao is touring with his tutor in the districts. It is strongly rumoured that Dr. Hardy will take charge of the office of Private Secretary to His Highness the young Maharaja. From next month Maharaja Yeshvantrao, accompanied by his administrative adviser, Mr. Willis, will attend the sittings of the Cabinet and will personally observe how the Minority Cabinet discharges its duties.

DR. VORNOFF AT INDORE.

Dr. Serge Vornoff, the Paris specialist, was recently at Indore at the invitation of Raja Sir Hukumchand. Dr. Vornoff performed two rejuvenation operations by the gland grafting process. Sir and Lady Hukumchand were operated upon. The monkey was given chloroform and a gland was exposed and the grafts taken from it were rapidly transferred to the patients. The Paris surgeon received a very handsome fee for this operation.

BEAVERBROOK, BALDWIN AND BUSINESS.

—:o:—

Jan. 30.

The "Vancouver Sun" writes:—London press despatches announce that the Tories of England will shortly tour the Dominions for Empire trade.

That is nothing new. For thirty years there has been hardly a week or a month, when the platform, the pulpit or the press of Canada has not been occupied with propaganda, the announced programme of which was imperialism or Empire trade, but the real motivation of which was "buy more manufactured goods from England."

That old technique of indirect salesmanship is through.

It was through ten years ago but England does not yet seem to know it.

To-day when an institution or a country sends out a salesman to sell goods, that salesamn discards the old stock jokes, the old political or imperial hokum about the virtues of his house or his country, and fills up his sample case with samples of the goods his customer needs and wants, and fills his mind wtth modern trade knowledge, and trade factors such as the reciprocal business which his house or country can offer, etc., etc.

Compared with other countries, England's production is on the toboggan, and so is her trade.

The reason for this is that England still prefers to sweat the man rather than the machine. In production and distribution, England still sticks to old-time philosophizing and theorizing, rather than turn to modern salesmanship and modern machining and the elimination of unnecessary middlemen.

The manufacturing and selling psychology of this continent is what England badly needs.

Lord Beaverbrook is the first public man in England with vision and vitals enough to come out and suggest that England substitut for big empire talk and big trade talk, a practical proframme of British Empire trade.

On the question of Empire trade, Canada is more than open-minded; she is favourably minded; but the Beaverbrook plan of exchanging Canadian wheat and timber and furs and fruit for English manufactured goods, will take a lot of analyxing and explaining and selling before it becomes acceptable to Canadians. And the goods England is now offering to sell willl take a lot of adjusting to Canadian needs before they are acceptable to Canadians.

But, at its face value, how much more acceptable and practical to Canadians, and how much more potential in results to England, is he Beaverbrook plan when compared with the disguised and silly Tory trade tours that for years have been conducted through Canadian Clubs and so-called Canadian educational associations attempting to sell by inference.

If the plan of Empire trade is a workable plan, let us have it; but let us have it definitely and understandably and quickly before the channels of Canadian trade in other directions become too deep.

The new Baldwin plan will fool no one but Englishmen in England. In the Beaverbrook plan there is hope for Canada and the Dominions, and, if put into effect, sure help for England.

Football In Britain.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 1.

In the International Association Football Match, Ireland beat Wales by seven goals to nil.

In the International Rugby match Scotland beat Wales by twelve points to nine at Edinburgh.—Reuter.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNION.

—:o:—

CONTINUES AFFILIATION WITH A.I.T.U..

The Secretary, B. B. & and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Lower Parel writes:—

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Union held on Friday (the 31st January) to consider the question of affiliation with the new organisation called the All-India Trade Union Federation it was unanimously resolved not to affiliate itself with the All-India Trade Union Federation.

The executive body considers that there is no necessity to secede from the parent body, the All-India Trade Union Congress, and to affiliate itself with any new organisation. As such they continue their affiliation with the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Further a resolution was passed sympathising with the G.I.P. railwaymen in their reasonable demands and assuring them wholehearted support in their struggle on the 4th February

Lord Annaly, Lady Fairhaven, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. Charteris, Major Maitland Kersey and Mrs. Howland lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

OPINIONS OF SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

1. Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorboojadoss, Banker & Ex. Sheriff of Madras. I have seen the Chemical Diamonds. In my opinion they are in almost all respects such as brilliance, lustre, whiteness and hardness compare very favourably to the real diamonds.

2. N. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Esq., Inspector of Police, Haripad, Travancore. The sample stone that you sent me is found to be satisfactory. Please send the following Chemical Diamonds.

3. A. H. Foong, Esq., Blackburn Lane, Bow Bazaar, Calcutta. Thanks very much for the Chemical Diamonds which you have sent me. It is very nice.

4. C. S. Swetaranyam, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore. I just received your V.P. and honoured the same. The diamonds seem to be good, and I believe it will give us satisfaction.

5. D. V. Sahuls, Esq., Prothonotary Office, High Court, Bombay. I am in receipt of your V.P.P. of a diamond. It appears to be very clear and brilliant.

6. Jeetmal Mahalchand, Esq., Banker, Churu, (Rajputana). The jewels sent have been received, and have given full satisfaction to ourselves and our friends.

7. P. S. Vijayendra Roy, Esq., Hon. Magistrate, Tirupapuliyur. Yesterday I received your V.P. Parcel containing the 1/4 carat stone. I am pleased with the same.

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8. K. Balasimha Rao, Esq., B.A., M B & C M, Dt. Medl Officer, Cuddalore, N.T. Received your Ch. Diamonds sent a few days back. They are satisfactory for their price. Please send the following.

9. Waman Rao B. Vaidya, Esq., Manganese Depot, Bombay 10. I am in receipt of your diamond which is very much to my liking. Please send me one pair of Indian Ear Setting No. 6 of 14 stones.

10. S. Kolandavelu, Esq., Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Rice Mill, Shwebo. Received your V.P.P. I have introduced to our Burma ladies who say that it is really worth.

11. Dewan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana Murthi Naidu Garu, Landlord, Coconada. The stones look well.

12. Rao Sahib C. Dharmalinga Mudalliar, Government Contractor, Mint Street, Madras. I have seen your Chemical Diamonds and examined them. I am satisfied in all respects. They are equal to genuine one and are very cheap.

13. Chiranjilal Raichand, Churu. These chemical diamonds are nice in every respect.

14. T. S. Chetty, Esq., Kanadukathan. Having seen stones sent by you to Mr. Krishna Chetty, I was immensely pleased to order you.

15. Mahadeva Prasad Mukhtor, Esq., Olandganj, Jaunpur, U. P. I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your stones and that I find it extremely satisfactory.

16. P. J. Manubasavala, Esq., C/o G. N. Kagzi, Esq., No. 280, Sekhmemon Street, Bombay. I received your V.P. Parcel of your Chemical Diamond of one carat. I am very glad to see the quality.

17. A. R. K. Swami Naidu, Esq., Attani, Kilvani P.O., Bhawani. I was satisfied by supply of your stones.

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TRIAL OF MUNICIPAL CASES.

—:o:—

Bill To Create Posts For Special Magistrates.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. V of 1930—A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:—

The object of this Bill is to provide for the appointment, at the cost of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of a Presidency Magistrate or Magitrates for the trial of municipal cases. It has been represented to Government that the existing number of the Presidency Magistrate is not sufficient, owing to pressure of other work, to enable them to devote the necessary time to the disposal of municipal cases with the result that great delay occurs in the disposal of these cases. The Corporation have agreed that the best way of dealing with the matter is for Government to appoint a Presidency Magistrate, the cost of such additional Presidency Magistrate and his establishment being borne by the Corporation. The Bill, therefore, gives Government the power to create with the consent of the Corporation, one or more such posts and to appoint such Magistrates to them. It is believed that it will lead to more expeditious disposal of municipal cases, if they are distributed among all the Presidency Magistrates instead of being made triable only by the additional Magistrates appointed in virtue of this arrangement and the Bill has been framed accordingly. The cost on account of their salaries, pensions and allowances and of those of their establishments and all incidental expenses will be recovered from the fines levied in municipal cases and the balance, if any, will be credited to the municipal fund under section 111 of the Act. The Bill is based on section 531 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

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PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

TO CO-OPERATE WITH LIBERALS.

At a meeting of the Council of the Association resolutions repudiating the Congress resolutions about Independence, Public Debt, etc., were passed and decided to co-operate with the Liberal organisation.

IN AID OF BOMBAY'S BLIND WOMEN'S HOME.

—:o:—

A Cafe Chantant.

A special programme has been arranged for the Cafe Chantant to be held at the P. V. M Gymkhana on Monday evening in aid of the industrial home for Bombay's blind women, for whom the services of leading entertainers of this city have been enlisted. Practically the whole of the entertainment will consist of artistic eastern and western dancing turns in which golden statues, porcelain mantelpieces and Spanish fans will play a prominent part. The dancers include Miss Theresa Nepean, Mr. A. Bone, Miss Clark, Miss Rutti Petit, Miss Amy Chichagar, Bunty Scott and Joan Witney. Violin solos will be contributed by Miss Bapai Kapadia and Mr. M. Mehta, Mrs. C. I. Brown Mrs. C. M. Flanders, Mr. Neville Medley and Mr. W. E. Howell will give a vocal quartette, while Miss Rahana B. Tyabji will entertain her audience with her interpretation of Krishna's Flute Song. Lady Sykes has consented to be present and will arrive at 5 p.m.

THE BANKING ENQUIRY.

Its Work & Opportunity.

In the course of their annual Market Review for 1929, Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons say under the Caption "Banking Enquiry":—

In our last Annual Review a reference was made to the impending appointment of a Committee to enquire into the banking conditions of this country and to recommend the lines on which banking should be developed. The Hon. Sir George Schuster decided early during the official year 1929-30 to appoint a Central Banking Enquiry Committee and ten Provincial Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To investigate past records and existing conditions of banking in India including the organisation of the money market and to consider the steps if any, that are feasible and desirable under the following main headings:—

(a) the Development of Banking with a view to the expansion of indigenous, co-operative and joint stock banking with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry;

(b) the regulation of banking with a view to protecting the interests of the public; and

(c) Banking education with a view to the provision of Indian personnel in adequate numbers and with the necessary qualifications to meet the increasing needs of the country for a sound and well managed national system of banking."

Although we have heard this action of the Finance Member criticised in some quarters as being too cumbrous, we think that the procedure adopted has its advantages. In the first place we do not think it is possible for a single committee to enquire thoroughly into the vast problems of a continent like India without taking long tilme to complete the enquiry. In the second place, we believe in the utilisation of local experience and knowledge in committees of such a kind which have to deal with the problems and requirements of people who are mainly illiterate.

The Provincial Committees have been entrusted with the subjects of agricultural finance, financing of small industries, indigenous banking and with the investment habit and the attraction of capital. All other heads will be directly investigated by the Central Committee to whom the Provincial Committees will submit their reports by the end of the current official year.

The report of the Central Committee itself wil be submitted to Government by March or April 1931, and before this Committee formulates its conclusions, it will be assisted by a small body of experts selected by the Government of India from England and other countries with well developed systems of rural credit and industrial banking, with whom the Central Committee will hold joint discussion. While it cannot be denied that consultation with foreign experts would materially assist the Central Committee, it must be borne in mind that a lot of spade work has to be done before many of the recommendations can be put into effect.

While the Committees started by the Government of India are intended to deal with the conditions in British India, in order to make the picture brought out by the report of these committees complete, the Government of India have given full facilities to Indian States to start similar enquiries in their domains. They have also promised the States the assistance of the Central Committee and the Committee of Foreign Experts in solving the problems that may be brought to light by the reports of the States' Committees. Baroda, Gwalior, Bhopal, Patiala, Travancore, Puddukottah and Porboundar have all established committees to carry on similar investigations and we understand that the Chamber of Princes is also taking a keen interest in the enquiry.

GETTING FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE.

There is no doubt, from the newspaper reports we see, that the Provincial Committees are striving to acquire fist-hand knowledge and information of banking conditions both in rural as well as urban areas. The following quotation from a circular issued by one of the Provincial Committees will be interesting in this connection: -

"It is commonplace that industry of every kind depends on a sufficient and satisfactory supply of credit. The man who can induce others to lend him their capital will always have a better chance of success than the man who does or must, rely entirely on his own capital. This is especially true of the agricultural industry, simply because the agriculturist has rarely any capital of his own.

"But in modern conditions the supply of credit can neer be sufficient or satisfactory unless there is a sound and well regulated banking system.

"In India, such a system does not exist. There are, in the first place, money-lenders varying from the small village "bania" to the big City "Mahajan." Secondly, there are the indigenous bankers working on a system of their own, of which the principal weakness is almost exclusive reliance on the banker's own capital; whilst, thirdly, there are a certain number of modern joint stock banks.

"It might be possible to build up a satisfactory banking system out of these elements if there was real co-ordination and a regular liaison between them. But at present, there is very little of either, and one of the main problems that has to be solved is the best method of linking them up.

"No banking system, however, can ever be fully successful, except by individual endeavours. Besides, the people generally should have faith in it as otherwise it will be unable to attract the people's money. And a whole series of bank failures in the past have diminished what faith there previously was. The result is that the Indian capitalist, whether large or small, is unwilling to invest his savings in indigenous banks.

"The second problem for solution, therefore, is how to create the required faith in a banking system and thereby induce the people of India to transfer their idle capital to active use in the banks.

"But before any attempt can be made to solve these problems, it is clearly essential to acquire full and detailed information regarding the situation as it is at present; for instance, the quantity and nature of credit available and required, especially by agriculturists; the sources from which such capital is at present available; the difficulties experienced in obtaing it, the methods of those who provide it, etc. etc."

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

The position, to-day of the agriculturist based upon our limited observation, is as follows:—

The Indian agriculturist is heavily indebted partly on account of his unproductive spending due mainly to social customs and partly on account of the high rates of interest charged by the money-lender who at the present time finances the greater part of the agricultural population. It is true that the money-lender is very often maligned and the high rates of interest are not entirely his fault. Various restrictive measures have reduced the security that can be offered by the agriculturist to the money-lender and to this has been added the expense due to litigation and court's delays. Some reasonable protection to the money-lender may be fruitful of beneficial results both from the point of view of the mney-lender and of the agricultural borrower. The importance of the money-leder in the existing scheme of things is brought out in the following quotation from an economic survey of a village:—

"There is no money-lender of any importance in the village itself and this is a source of great complaint to the cultivators. For the absence of a money-lender causes the cultivators great inconvenience. They cannot get seed at the time when it is most profitable to sow; they cannot sow the better kings of crop; the cannot get money to replace a bullock they cannot find means to pay the wages of labourers employed for weeding; they cannot sink wells, and buy leather buckets and ropes and effect other necessary improvements. In times of distress and misery their lot is miserable in the extreme. They cannot look to any one to help them to tide over their difficulties. Besides, a good deal of their time is wasted in going about the surrounding villages in search of a willing money-lender."

This suggested protection to the money-lender will not alone be sufficient to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturist as some provision is certainly necessary to enable him to clear of his accumulated debts. It is impossible to do this without some kind of long-term credit institution and if such institution could be worked on co-operative principles so much the better for the agriculturist. Many useful lessons can be learnt from the experience of more than one country in the realm of agricultural finance and we sincerely hope that the banking committees will be able to devise some methods of securing long-term credit for the agriculturist which will enable him to stand again on his feet and to aim at a better standard of living.

There can be no doubt, if one would only think of it, that small landholders and those, who hire land from the big zamindars (large owners) must exist on borrowed capital. Credit alone can enable an ordinary farmer to bridge the interval between seed time and harvest, during which period he must keep on spending without receiving any income. This, of course, is the same all over the world. An English farmer has to borrow just as much for his agricultural needs as an Indian farmer; he draws an overdraft on his banker or buys on credit from his tradesmen and repays both from his income at harvest time. When that income has been spent, he has to begin the process of borrowing all over again during the next agricultural season and so on, year after year. There are two principal differences between an English farmer and an Indian one. The first is, that a relatively larger proportion of the latter's debt is non-agicultural and unproductive. The second, that he is either less able or less willing to repay: and the second difference is immensely important for, as the Agricultural Commission points out, it is not borrowing that is bad but failing to repay. The two real problems in this country are--(1) to provide an adequate credit machinery sufficient to provide the agriculturist's legitimate needs at a reasonable price; (2) the diminution of the agriculturist's non-agricultural debt, which of course can only be done by teaching him habits of thrift, which ultimately resolves itself educating him.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

We know both from our own observations and from the reports we have received from time to time that the agriculturist is not occupied the whole year round with his agricultural operations on the land. There is thus ample scope for utilising his labour and the labour of his family in various ways by the development of small industries. A proper organization of small industries on a co-operative basis will not only add to the earnings of the cultivator, but also be of an immense economic gain to the nation. As pointed out by a newspaper correspondent quite recently, the possibilities of these small industries have been amply demonstrated in Switzerland and Japan where production from the domestic systems by aid of mechanical appliances bear a fair proportion to the nationl output.

We have never concealed our strong desire for a full-fledged Central Bank for India on the lines proposed by Sir Basil Blackett, in a bill which he placed before the Legislature in 1927. We are aware that doubts have been entertained in some quarters if a well developed bill market is not a pre-requisite for the successful working of a Central Bank. In our opinion there is already the bill habit in India and the establishment of a Central institution like the proposed Reserve Bank is bound to stimulate and improve that habit and guide it on sound lines. We are glad that the provincial committees have been directed to look into the growth and development of the bill habit. The present disparity between the rates of stamp duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand is one chief reason for the paucity of genuine trade bills of exchange at the present moment. We hope that the Government of India will soon see their way substantially to reduce the existing stamp duty on usance bills.

We do not propose to deal in this review with the various ways in which the bill habit may be fostered but we may illustrate what we have in mind by a specific example. At present in the cloth trade it is the practice for the retail trader to have an overdraft on a running account with the "adatia" or the wholesale dealer at hadquarters. The latter is a big man with substantial capital and debits the retail trader who is his customer, with the cost of the cloth purchased plus one per cent. commission. Interest is charged on daily debit balance at rates varying from 7 1/2 to 9 per cent. and interest is allowed at the same rate on credit balances of the customer. The retail trader remits the proceeds of his sales from time to time by purchasing a sight hundi or a bank draft. The Committees may find it worth while to enquire if the traders cannot pay the agent at headquarters by means of bills of 60 or 90 days currency, depending on the quickness of the turnover in the trade, drawn on their bank. It is, we understand, the custom on the Continent of Europe for banks to permit their domestic customers to draw upon them a 60 or 90 days bill on payment by the drawer of a relatively small commission. In Canada it is the general practice for retail purchasers to give the wholesaler trade acceptances for their obligations which the latter then endorses and discounts with his bank. These bills are usually discounted by the bank at the current rate of discount which together with the acceptance commission is usually considerably cheaper than a cash credit.

NEED FOR BANKING LAW.

Turning now to banking regulation, we think that such a regulation should be considered with a view to guide the development of Indian banking on sound and proper lines. In the first place, we have no general banking law in India though everybody will admit that there are various matters connected with banking which affect the national welfare and which cannot be left unregulated. Japan has a banking Act and so has Canada. Several other countries have similar laws exclusively relating to banking. These Acts restrict the use of the word 'Bank' to banks chartered under them. There are provisions with respect to the organisation of new banks intended to prevent the entry of unfit or inexperienced persons into the banking business. Treasury control in varying degrees is also secured over the operation of banks In Japan, for instance, there is a bureau of banking attached to the Finance department consisting of a large staff of examiners and assistant examiners, which is entrusted with the working of the Bank Act. Other provisions relate to the duties and responsibilities of directors, the nature of restricted business, the compulsory building up of reserve funds, procedure for liquidation, form and frequency of the balance sheet, etc.

We understand that the Indian Institute of Bankers has been requested by the Central Committee to prepare a memorandum on the subject of Banking education. In Canada we are told that boys of 17—19 are taken on by banks and trained through the various positions in the banks. We are not aware if any scheme of systematic training is provided by banks in India, athough the Imperial Bank, with a view to obtain the required number of branch agents for their 100 and odd branches opened under the agreement with Government, have been taking a number of probationers each year and trained them for higher posts. While we appreciate this policy, we think that if the country is to be served by a network of banks and branches of banks, what is required is not merely a few trained men for the top but an army of young trained bank assistants and clerks free from the "virus" of the get-rich-quick disease and forming a satisfied and satisfactory part of an essentially national banking system. We should not be content with the position in which the Institute of Bankers is merely an examining machine; we should like that body actively to evolve and participate in a scheme of practical training for the younger generation of Indian boys in banking knowledge and practice. Composed as the Institute is of all the eminent bankers in India, we are entitled to look to that Institution to give the lead in enabling India to take a big step forward in the development of her banking system.

We trust, finally, that as a result of the deliberations of the Banking Committee, the Indian banking system will be welded into an organic whole. At present we have a number of disconnected parts, each filled with jealously of the other, and none entirely capable of taking a wide outlook on India's larger problems. The Exchange Banks, particularly the British banks, have played a very useful part in the finance of the growing export and import trade of India. They have substantially helped the Indian industry by granting loans. As a matter of fact exports from India are financed at a more competitive rate than imports.

The Imperial Bank, constituted as it is under the Act, is neither the adviser of the Government "par excellence" as the Bank of England is, not the trusted counsellor of the indigenous and joint-stock banks with whom it competes.

The indigenous banks are still few and far between and, unfortunately, the last link in a weak chain. If some system can be evolved out of the heterogeneous elements of which the Indian Banking Economy is composed at present, then the work of Sir George Schuster in inaugurating this banking enquiry will have borne ample fruit.

THE CHAUPATTY INCIDENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

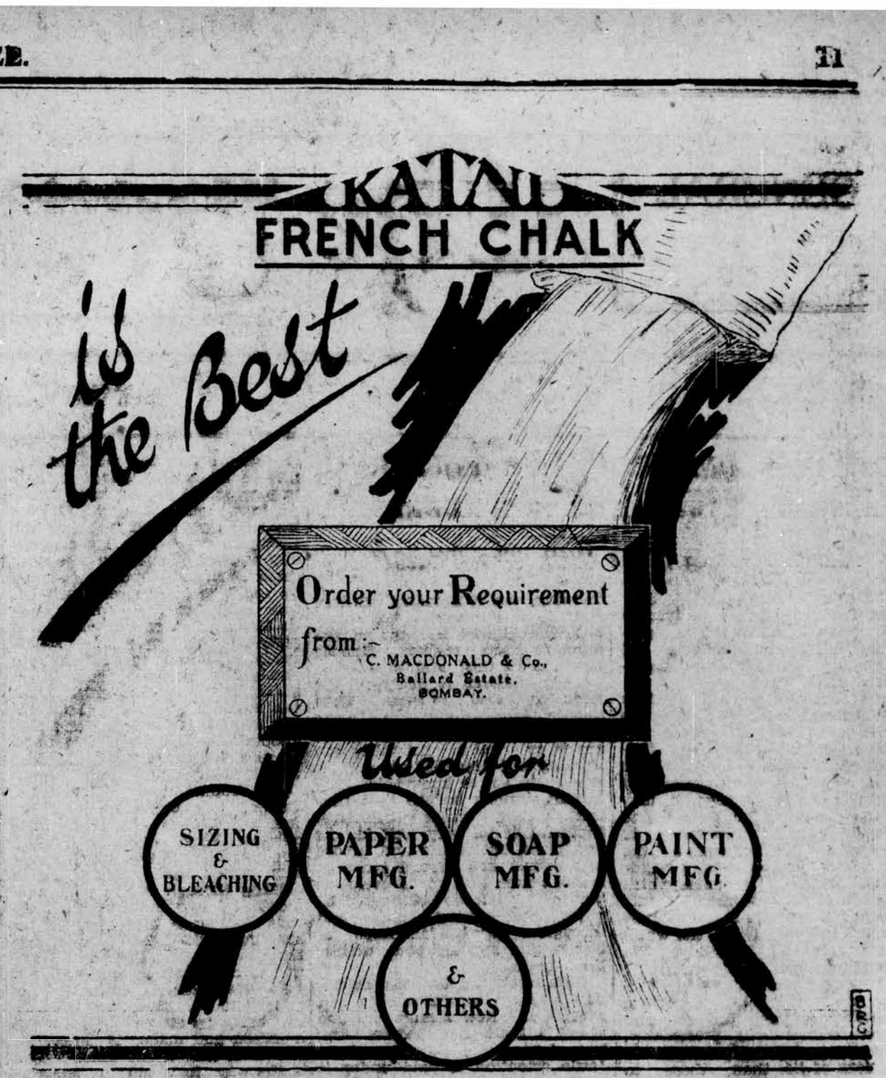
Sir,—There have been many baseless rumours with regard to the Red Flaggers, even Nationalist papers like yours have twisted matters, therefore, as an eye-witness I should like to corroborate the statement published in the "Chronicle."

The attitude of the Red Flaggers was extremely praiseworthy on the Independence Day. It was the Congress volunteers who tried to deprive them of their independence. We have yet to learn to tolerate and be sympathetic towards other people's views.

At least those who advocate independence should give latitude to others. On the contrary, when the Red flaggers shouted slogans not only very few participated in them but one of the responsible Khaddar-clad Indepencewalla spoke in derision. That was the unkindest cut of all. Everybody was entitled to pay homage to one's country on that day and more so the Red flaggers, being the spokesmen of the dumb and mutilated millions who are being exploited most.

As soon as the Red flaggers approached the dais there was excitement on all sides; one of the leading volunteers came running requesting the President to close the meeting. The women naturally got a little bit excited but I am glad to note that it was one of the fair sex who made way for them. I cannot understand the mentality of people advocating independence and yet having the audacity to tear other people's flag. Why should anybody suppose that he and he alone is the saviour of his country? However we may differ in our views it is extreme importance that we must cultivate the spirit of tolerance and fair-mindedness. All along I was feeling that injustice was being done to the Red flaggers and as such I thought it necessary to give my impressions of the situation as an eye-witness.—Yours.

"EYE-WITNESS"



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BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1930

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

NAWAB SIR NIZAMAT JUNG'S ADDRESS.

Muslims "Must Move With The Times."

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 31.

At the Osmania University Convocation yesterday, 65 graduates, all males, including 3 M.A.'s and 16 LL.B's were awarded degrees.

The following are extract from the Convocation Address by Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur:—

Let us say that a University is an assocation of young minds for the purpose of acquiring such knowledge as may on the one hand enable them to become efficient workers in the business of life, and on the other lead them on to high standards of truth and goodness which together constituute moral beauty in conduct. For this is the essential condition underlying the whole superstructure of knowledge. We know that young minds living and working together under the guidance of maturer minds in a calm atmosphere of high thought and refined feelings will, presumably, be better equipped for the varied functions of life than those to whom such opportunities are denied. In this lies the justification of a University. You have to bear this in mind, not only while you are working in your University, but also when you proceed from it to work in the larger University of the world. For you will be expected there to show at every turn what stuff you are made of—whether the purer metal of wholesome knowledge predominates in your mental composition or the alloy of adventious learning—whether your nature has been refined so as to move constantly in the direction of the noblest ideals of life or whether your superficially acquired knowledge has fostered in you the ignoble desire to utilize it merely for mercenary ends. I need not tell you that the man who acquires learning only in order to be able to sell it for a high price is not one of the noblest products of nature—or of a University either. The best type of educated man is he who holds his knowledge and capacity in trust for the benefit of his kind, and uses them for himself as a guide to the right path, whatever may be his station in life, and whether he may be rich or poor.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

I take education to mean man's spiritual progress and refinement through acquired knowledge.

Viewed in this light, education is the most serious of all our life problems, and we have to solve it here for ourselves as best we can. Why is it that after centuries of useful progress the West is beginning to realise its spiritual deficiencies now? Can we not take a warning from this and adopt such methods in our system of education here as may help us to avoid the error committed by others? If we do not, I am afraid, our schools and colleges and universities will only be expensive factories for the production of inferior articles made in imitation of foreign goods and help to create an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and unrest as is happening elswhere. Personally I am one of the greatest admirers of all that is best in western culture.—having belonged to one of the old English Universities—but I cannot persuade myself to believe yet that what our Indian institutions are actually imparting to the human mind is that culture at its best.

The word 'culture' reminds me that we talk so much about it and yet do so little to acquire it. The word has unfortunately become synonymous with wide reading and extensive knowledge. Merely storing the mind with facts ancient and modern may serve to make a museum or an Encyclopedia of it, but it does not necessarily impart to it that fine quality which is implied by culture, that quality which makes it responsive to the suggestions of goodness, beauty and grandeur in nature and in human action. True culture does this and makes the mind a sensitive instrument highly susceptible of fine emotion.

SCIENCE.

Do not neglect science. In its original signification it means knowing, and it is man's privilege and pride to know. And surely it is the highest function of the mind to know reality. Science helps us in this; and to use the words of Milton, it justifies the ways of God to man. Thus science leads to, and not away from God. To see how things are is to know how they are working and how they were made. When you get to know this you cannot possibly believe that they must have made themselves Evolution is all very well in its own place, but within and above and around and beyond evolution is the Power that made evolution be! Thus science brings you by a very interesting path and through a varied landscape of beauty and mystery and wonder back to God.

With apologies for this digression I return to the subject of education. Now I must tell you where, I think, our modern system of education generally fails. Little attention is paid under it to the proper 'finishing' of each individual soul, if I may so express it. It does not seem to train the mind to distinguish between permanent and temporary values—between essential and accidental needs. How many of us after taking high academical degrees are really better off in respect of unselfish purity of mind, truth, sincerity, sympathy, generosity, temperance, moral courage, sense of honour and true self-respect, than the so-called ignorant masses? It is a saddening reflection, but true. The older schools at least tried to keep certain sentiments always uppermost in the mind—those relating to God and the responsibility of the human soul. These have been eliminated from our modern system which tends to deprive us of all ennobling sentiment and even of reverence for what is higher than ourselves. And from this flow a great many evils of the modern times. Such reflections lead one to think that the best education is that which not only trains our faculties, but guides our feelings aright. We have a light within us and we have, besides, the gathered wisdom of ages to show us the way; but it is for education to trim that light and keep it steadily burning so that we may be able to utilize fully all the wisdom of the past. The whole problem of life, and therefore of education, is this: how to live a clean, healthy, simple and efficient life of useful work? It is a remarkable fact that the greatest and best men the world has produced acted more in accordance with what they felt than with what they thought, for thought in them was always subservient to some great good generous impulse. We have to reach this stage through education. We need not therefore trouble ourselves with the complicated machinery of thought erected by our modern civilization. We have only to try and get back to purer impulses under the guidance of proper education.

EDUCATION AND THE DESIRE TO EXCEL.

I must not forget another aspect of education. It is only natural that education should excite in the mind a desire to excel. But how and in what to excel our fellow-beings is a question to which little serious thought is given by us. We are never free from the desire to excel our fellow-beings in some, if not in all things. But we find that this desire is confined in most cases to the possession of certain worldly advantages, which obses the mind, such as rank, office, position, wealth, etc., it is not concerned as a rule with moral or intellectual superiority. Now let us consider whether it is always in our power to gain worldly advantages and become wealthy? This depends upon circumstances, and to a great extent upon the help and co-operation of others, which we cannot always beg or command. Would it not be far better, therefore, if we aimed at those conditions alone which it is entirely in our power to attain? Could we not by strengthening our moral nature attain power and reach a height of excellence that might give us a better and more lasting title to eminene? What is there to prevent the poorest man among us from being honest, sincere, truthful, just, unselfish, brave and strong so as to help his community and his country by means of these qualities? And why should we not, like many great men before us, scorn the worldly advantages aimed at by vain and petty-minded people and steadfastly continue to foster and strengthen the good and great qualities of the soul which alone can make us strong? Look at the founders of religions and philosophies and ask your own heart whether rank and office and wealth had made them great. Our Prophet was called 'the Trusted' long before he came before the world's eyes with his mission. Why? Because truth and sincerity and fidelity were in him. These were bright lights shining through his mean garments. It was by these qualities that God made him excel all his contemporaries, and it was by their means that the light which was to create a new world and new civilization burst forth amidst his squalid surroundings and burnt up all the impurities of a nation and made it great in less than half-a life-time! This is the way in which a superior man excels his fellow-beings, and not by wasting the energies of his soul in the pursuit of worldly advantages. Make your education show you right path and not mislead you!

MOVING WITH THE TIMES.

All this perhaps sounds a little too dreamy and unpractical to some of you, who think "but we must move with the times." Yes, but you have to see where the times will lead you if you follow them like sheep. Times are man-made, and not necessarily God-made. Since man has a hand in their making there is much in them that is bad, and much that is unnecessary for the higher needs of man. We must not, therefore, accept the infallibility of the times as an article of faith. Man, we know, feels wound up at times by some irresistible force and goes blundering on, doing much that is foolish and bad, and a little that is useful and good. Out of all this shapeless mass of jumbled facts and events we have to extract the principle of moral life. If man can make the times bad he also has the power to make them good, and this is what we want you to aim at doing when it comes to your turn. Can you mention the name of any one of those who have contributed the best thoughts and feelings to the world's store who moved entirely or blindly with the times? I cannot think of a single great man who was swept off his feet and carried along by the tide. If such had been his fate he would not have been great. Every one of the great men of the world still stands in his high place above the noisy tide of tumultuous human activities to throw his light upon the dark places of life, and this is because he was not swept away by the tide.

In civilized life the direction must always come from the highest in man, and this is possible only when it comes from the highest and best type of mind, which it is, or should be, the chief aim of education to produce.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

I now come to the important subject of technical education. And I wish to remind you that there are different kinds of work appropriate for the mind and for the hands, and that man in this life has to busy himself with both. While your mind labours to achieve the highest reach of thought let your hands be busy making useful things to make life more comfortable and to adorn it in its external aspect. In this lies the secret of a people's greatness, and this is how the nations of the West have made themselves wealthy and powerful and succeeded in the end in making their wealth and power the means of ruling the world. They have learned this art in the University of the world, and it is for academical Universities to consider and examine and discuss this fact in all its practical bearings so as to attract the minds of their pupils to this central fact of modern life. Universities are no longer regarded by the progressive world as seedbeds for the cultivation of empty words, or for growing degrees for show! A degree signifies, or is supposed to signify, some kind of efficiency, and efficiency means fitness for work in the practical affairs of life. It follows from this that a degree-holder should be able to put his hand to some kind of practical work in this world of work both in order to earn a competence and to make himself a useful member of his community. But the majority of Indian degree-holders do not sufficiently realise this. They consider their dailmark sufficient for claiming high places and privileges in the economy of life, and their vision is confined to Government service. And what is the result? The machine of life goes on and leaves them behind—a sourced and discontented body. The warning given by British India is before our eyes, and if we have any power of judgment and discernment left we ought to take it. I advise you, exhort you, entreat you all to give serious thought to this, and to equip yourselves in time for the so-called battle of life in which you have to strive with deeds and not with words—with your hands and not with your tongues.

By way of summing up all that I have been saying, I must remind you that a University is a factory for turning out good, capable and useful citizens. It produces these and by doing so sets up a high standard of quality. Is it not therefore incumbent on you to strive to rise to the highest standard, and for each future generation to do its utmost to raise that standard higher the still? You must never forget that the real work of citizenship consists in each man contributing to the community and to the State the best that is in him. However humble his contribution may be, it must be the work of capable hands guided by a capable and generous mind. And a University is under an obligation both on account of its professed aims and of its facilities to produce and supply to the State capable minds to guide and capable hands to work. And this in future will be the test of the gratitude and loyalty of the Osmania University to the Ruler and the State by whose great munificence and continued support it has been started on its useful career.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

—o:—

Celebrated At Oxford.

OXFORD, Jan. 29.

The Indian Majlis a Oxford celebrated the Independence Day on the 26th instant. The National Flag was hoisted.

Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were elected honorary members of the Majlis.—"Liberty".

Viceroy's Programme At Lucknow.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

H. E. the Viceroy is expected to arrive here on Wednesday. At Fort House, His Excellency will receive an address of welcome from the Municipal Board, and in the evening he will attend the Talukdars fete at Kaiser Bagh. There will be no public functions the next day. In the afternoon the Viceroy will attend the races, Friday morning has been fixed for the Durbar to be held by him. The evening will be taken up in attending the spring polo finals and Civil Service dinner at Chutter Manzil Club.

On Saturday morning His Excellency will grant interviews and visit the Lucknow University. After the dinner party at Government House on Sunday evening, the Viceroy will leave Lucknow for duckshoot near Hardoi—A.P.

Madras.—Mr. F. G. Luker, presiding at the annual meeting of the Employees Federation of Southern India referred to the memorandum submitted by the Federation to the Whitley Commission. The Federation trusted that the Commission's findings would be prelude to a period of industrial stability and greater measure of goodwill and understanding between employers and employees.—A. P.

LAND REVENUE IN MEHMDABAD.

—:o:—

COLLECTION SUSPENDED.

Fresh Inquiry Ordered

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the Collector is making a fresh inquiry into the condition of Mahmedabad Taluka and pending the inquiry he has issued orders for suspension of the collection of the revenue. The Deputy Collector who was deputed to make a fresh inquiry in the Matar Taluka has finished it and has submitted his report to the Collector who will pass his final orders after making personal inquiry in some villages. Meanwhile no collection of revenue will be made in Matar Taluka also.—A. P.

COUNCIL AGENDA.

—:o:—

Hostels For Depressed Class Boys.

The following are some of the resolutions on the Bombay Council agenda:—

Resolution by Mr. W. F Hudson for electing representatives to serve on the Local Advisory Committees of G. I. P., B B. & C. I., M. S. M. and N. W. Rlys.

MR. BOLE'S RESOLUTION.

"The Council recommends to Government to undertake legislation on the lines of the Religious Endowments Act passed by the Madras Legislative Council."

"This Council recommends to Government that a grant equal to two-thirds of the expenditure incurred on account of rent, establishment and other charges for the maintenance of hostels for boys of the backward and depressed classes receiving primary education whether started by associations, institutions or individuals may be awarded as an incentive to start new institutions for the uplift of the masses'."

BY MR. S. A. SURDESAI.

"This Council recommends to Government to take some substantial steps to give subsidiary occupations to be agriculturists in places where crops have utterly failed, spending the amount necessary therefor out of the Famine Insurance Fund."

"This Council recommends to Government that all mamlatdars in the Bijapur District be ordered to make the annevari of crops with the aid of two local educated non-official persons from the taluka and if after such annevari the crops be found to be less than four annas to remit the assessment and if found to be between eight and four annas to suspend the assessment until next year."

Latest News.

BOMB IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Secretary of the British Museum, interviewed by Reuter, said that a bomb was found on the first landing on the main stair-case, in a corner, under a seat. There were Indian sculptures on the landing, but it was not the Indian room. The bomb was discovered by a visitor who was engaged in a search instituted by officials.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S BAN ON PRIVATE TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Moscow.—The Soviet has forbidden all private trade in the products of metal, textile, chemical and electrical industries and also in building material, radio apparatus, kerosene, sugar, salt, matches tobacco and cigarettes, which will, henceforth, be sold by only the State and co-operative shops. This is part of a plan for the gradual abolition of private trade in the products of State industries.—Reuter.

WARNING BY S. A. INDIAN CONGRESS.

Return To Union By May 5, Or Lose Your Privilege.

The following statement is issued by the South African Indian Congress:—

Act No. 37 of 1927 enacted by the Government of the Union of South Africa, which amends the law relating to immigration and Asiatics, gives an enlarged definition of the term "Domicile," and lays down among other things, "that a person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have lost his domicile within the Union if he absents himself from the Union and does not re-enter the Union within three years from the date of departure therefrom or from the commencement of the Act (which is the Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act, 1927) whichever may be later, whether or not he is in possession of a registration certificate or a certificate of domicile or any other document issued under any prior law permitting his entrance to or residence in or recognising his domicile in the Union or any Province thereof."

The purport of this definition is that a person shall return to the place of his domicile in the Union within three years of his departure therefrom, or within three years from the commencement of the Act, whichever may be later.

The Act came into force on 5th of May 1927. This means that those who have overstayed in India the period of 3 years allowed them should return to the Union by the 5th of May 1930, if not they shall be deemed to have lost their domicile," and of course will be refused permission to enter the Union.

This notice is issued for the information of people domiciled in the Union, but who are now in India and who come under this part of the definition of "Domicile" laid down in the Act.

DEATH OF RAJKOT RULER.

—:o:—

HE DID MUCH FOR HIS PEOPLE.

But Lord Lloyd Fell Foul Of Him.

(Through Western India Press Service.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 2.

His Highness Sir Lakhajiraj of Rajkot who, while on tour to his villages last week, contracted a chill and suddenly felt ill, was removed to Rajkot and died this morning, leaving behind him Yuvraj Dharmendrasinghji and Kumar Pradumansinghji and a Rani. He was born in 1885 educated at Rajkumar College and invested with full powers in 1907. He was made a Knight in 1918.

During his short rule he granted several concessions to his subjects.

He was a progressive ruler in Kathiawar and was the first to open the people's assembly in 1923. His multifarious activities and the personal interest, and the work done by him for the moral and material uplift of his subjects in various directions will long be remembered, not only by his subject but by the people of the whole of Kathiawar.

Rajkot is now in mourning and bazars and offices are closed. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

AN ENLIGHTENED RULER.

(The late Sir Lakhji Raj was an enlightened ruler and at the time of his death was 45 years old. He was a good cricketer and in 1908 he accompanied the Jam Saheb on a cricketing tour in England.

He did much to improve the lot of agriculturists and inaugurated a State Council and an Assembly. He also opened a State Bank and established some industries.

The area of the State is 282 Rajkot in spite of the opposition about a lakh.

AN INDEPENDENT RULER.

Sir Lakhjiraj was of an independent turn of mind and was not afraid of the authorities. It was he who insisted on holding a conference of Indian Princes at Rajkot in spits of the opposition of the then Governor Sir George Lloyd, who saw red in it, and matters easily reached a crisis. There was a lengthy correspondence.

A FRIEND OF GANDHIJI.

The Prince openly made friends with Gandhiji when his name was Anathema to Government, and he gave wide powers to his subjects and thus endowed himself to them. For his services to his people, the residents of Rajkot in Bombay gave him a public address some years ago. He believed in khaddar and did much to encourage it in his State.

ONE MORE SIGN.

Only lately he gave one more sign of his sturdy independence by giving a garden party to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru when he had been at Rajkot.

The death of such a sturdy minded Rajkot ruler will leave a gap in the ranks of Indian Princes which it will be very difficult to fill up).

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

NEXT SESSION AT LAHORE DURING EASTER.

Sir Ebrahim To Preside.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim all parties conference met this afternoon, Sir Abdul Qayum presiding. Others present were Maulana Shaukat Daudi, Maulana Mohamad Ali, Moulvi Muhamed Yakub, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah and Syed Murtaza Sahib. The Committee decided to hold a session of the Conference in Lahore during Easter when the Simon Commission's report will be available. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah will preside over the Conference.

The Committee also decided to call a meeting of the Executive Board in March to discuss the political situation and the question of contesting the elections. The Committee further decided to support suitable candidates in the pending bye-elections, and authorised the Secretary to communicate with intending candidates and offer them party ticket.—A. P.

Widow Marriage Among Maheshwaries.

—:o:—

WARDHA, Feb. 1.

The first widow re-marriage in the Maheswari community in Wardha District took place last week. Besides relatives of widow there were present good many visitors. The bride is an educated girl and was widowed in her childhoo. The bridegroom is Sjt. Balaprasad Charkha hailing from Bashim.—Free Press.

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SUCCESS OF WAFD PARTY.

—:o:—

Rejoicings In Syria & Lebonan

The Syrian and the Lebonan Press has received the news of the success of the Wafd Party in Egyptian elections with great rejoicings, and has congratulated Egypt upon the results. The Syrian and the Lebonan Press is unanimous in saying that not only in Egypt but in the whole of the East none except the Nationalists can hope to succeed in elections.—"Al-Ittihad" of Cairo.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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